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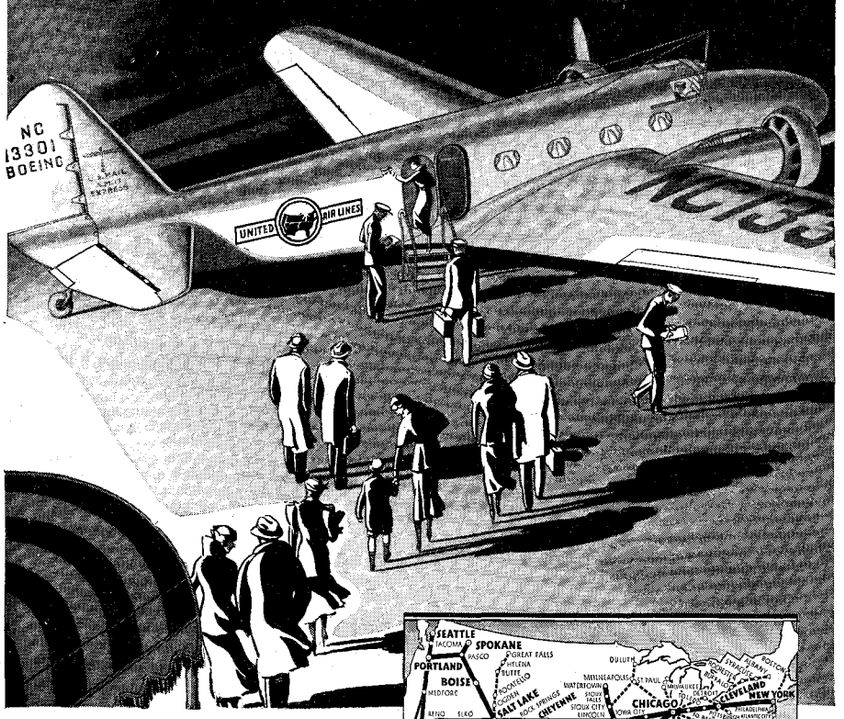

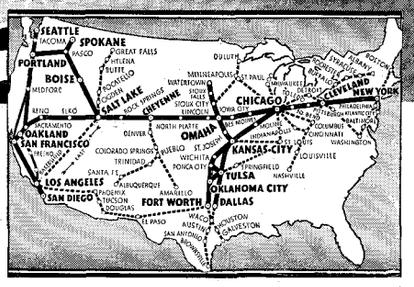

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VOLUME 117 NUMBER 4

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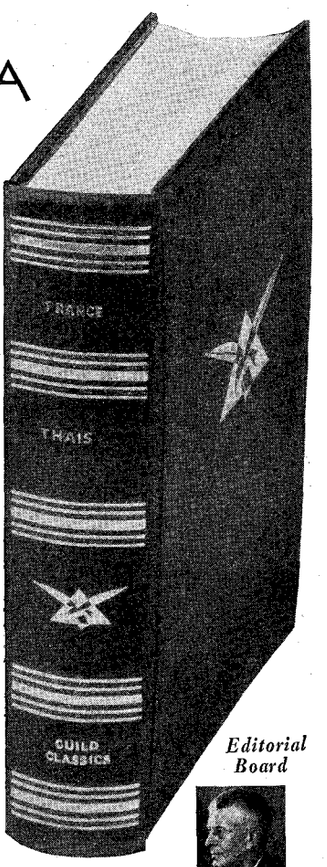

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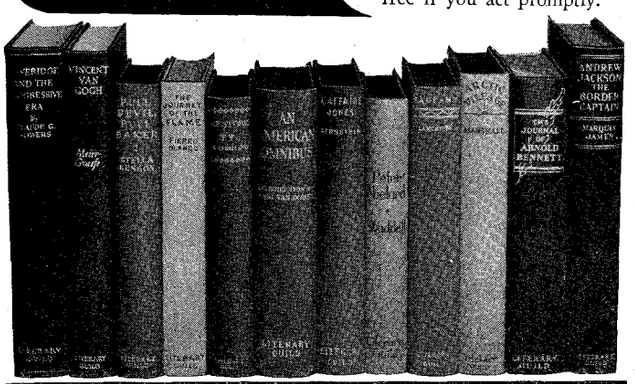

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest January 27, 1934

The Plan for Dollar Revaluation

Representative Economists and Random "Jury" Give Views on President's Proposal to Manage Adjusted Gold Content

EASILY the most important document to issue from the White House since the proclamation, last March, establishing a bank moratorium, was the President's message asking a revaluation of the dollar. This opinion is virtually unanimous among its supporters and critics alike.

The President's recommendations fall under three main heads. First, he asks that Congress vest in the Government "title to all supplies of American-owned monetary gold" after payment to its owners, principally the Federal Reserve Banks, of $20.67 an ounce, the statutory price. Secondly, he would have Congress fix the upper limit at which he is permitted to revalue the dollar at 60 per cent. of its old gold content, leaving the lower limit, as at present, at 50 per cent. Thirdly, he urges that the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to create out of the profits of revaluation accruing to the Government from its gold purchase aforesaid a fund of $2,000,000,000 with which to buy and sell gold at home and abroad and deal in foreign exchange and government securities "as the regulation of the currency, the maintenance of the credit of the Government and the general welfare of the United States may require." Such an "equalization fund" has long been a feature of currency management in Great Britain.

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THAT ROCKING-CHAIR STABILITY
—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*

Applause for these proposed steps has come from surprizing quarters. From the conservative press has ascended a sigh of relief that, in the words of the New Haven (Conn.) *Register*, "there is going to be no wild currency inflation, no surrender to some of the other extreme courses advocated by a few of the popular theorists of the day." In the opinion of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the major part of the President's message, and all its more definite proposals, stand on the side of stability and reassurance."

The Boston *Transcript* was "glad to say" that the President's message was "a conservative text." It echoed *The Herald Tribune*'s expressed belief that the limiting of revaluation was "clearly a step in the direction of stabilization." It also considered that "the President stands on impregnable ground when he declares that the book-keeping profit which would arise from such a revaluation of gold must accrue to the United States Government." And as for "the use which the President proposes should be made of two billions, out of the three billion dollars so profited," it seemed to this newspaper "the most logical and fitting which could be made of such a resource."

The bitterest criticism had little to do with the fiscal strategy of the President's recommendations. It expended itself on their moral aspect. "What this amounts to, of course," said the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "is the clipping of the national coin in exactly the fashion of the medieval kings . . . On moral grounds there will be general aversion to the step." The Charleston *News and Courier* adopted the same attitude. "Devaluation of the gold dollar," to its view, "is impossible without violation of existing contracts to pay debts in gold dollars of a defined weight and fineness . . . When the Government takes these dollars and halves them, returning one-half in weight and fineness to their owners, it takes half their property."

Still another phase of turpitude occurs to the Denver *Post*: "The proposal that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to use up to $2,000,000,000 of gold speculating in gold, foreign exchange and government securities, both in the United States and abroad, is one of the most amazing turns the New Deal has taken. For a nation which has such a terrible hangover from a debauch of individual speculation to even think about embarking upon a gigantic program of international money gambling is the limit."

Whatever the ethical principles involved they do not alter the fact, in the opinion of Attorney-General Cummings, that the Constitution permits the Government to impound the country's gold, as proposed, and thereafter to make what use of it it sees fit in the public interest. These sentences in his opinion stick out: "The monetary gold stock may be taken by the Government in the exercise of its right of eminent domain. Such power extends to every form of property required for public use . . . The establishment and the regulation of a monetary system is one of the fundamental functions of Government . . . The requirement for just compensation is completely satisfied by the provision for payment in gold certificates in equivalent amounts of dollars . . ."

A bill embodying the President's new monetary policy has been introduced in both the House and Senate on the heels of his message. Questions of its constitutionality bothered Senators Glass and McAdoo. The Attorney-General's opinion, therefore, was delivered for their benefit to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and tho it failed to convince Senator Glass, according to report, it left other Congressional leaders more certain than ever that the bill would be adopted without substantial change or delay.

Economists' Opinion

With the prospect of its passage THE LITERARY DIGEST addressed a telegram to a list of representative economists asking them for brief answers to these questions:

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Will sliding scale stabilization remove business fear of future commitments; what effect, if any, will it have on the resumption of private financing; is the move in harmony with the implied plan to turn recovery over to private hands in July, 1935?

Their responses follow:

E. E. Agger, Professor of Economics, Rutgers University—Sliding scale stabilization should reduce, altho because of possible 17 to 20 per cent. spread not entirely remove, money cause of fear concerning future financing commitment. More important is effective opinion concerning business revival which can only partly be influenced by monetary manipulation. The gold move is in harmony with the implied plan to turn recovery back into private hands. Money demands are more largely a determinant of gold value than vice versa, and an effective stabilization policy would consider the price level only as a single and not as an exclusive factor.

Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President Cleveland (Ohio) Trust Company—The President's project for stabilizing the dollar between fifty and sixty cents tends to increase confidence in our domestic business because it narrows the range in which future values may fluctuate. It threatens increased unsettlement of confidence in the future because it involves the danger of international conflicts in money policy. Projects for monetary devaluation are among the most difficult enterprises of fiscal policy. Governments have experimented with them since the origins of metallic currencies at the dawn of history. As yet we have no record of a people or its historians being proud of the results.

Roger W. Babson, Statistician, Babson Park, Massachusetts—President Roosevelt's general plan as a compromise should receive approval of business provided he stops experimenting now. Business men and investors will have less fear of making future commitments. With bankers now more or less cooperating with the Administration, the President's position should tend to encourage the resumption of private financing. It is doubtful whether the plan per se will materially increase domestic prices as long as people continue to have faith in their dollars, but it should tend to help foreign trade and bring back money to our country.

Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics, Yale University—The prospect of reflation of the level of commodity prices and of the stabilization of that level speedily, as proposed by President Roosevelt's recent message and bill, will, I believe, at once remove to a very great degree business fears as to future commitments. After these policies have been more fully established in the public mind and taken as a matter of course, as monetary arrangements are usually regarded—in other words, as soon as the public is accustomed to what now seems a new and strange monetary deal—all such fears should disappear completely. There should from now on be a gradual resumption of private financing and a turning over of recovery to private hands.

David Kinley, former President, University of Illinois—Conditions of current businesses are too varied to justify definite prophecy as to the influence of a sliding scale stabilization of the dollar. Probably it would make no difference to small companies, but large ones must either find ways to discount possible fluctuations or slow up. This means that the feeling of uncertainty is likely to continue and business will be carried on more from hand to mouth, so to speak. This will mean a new speculative factor in business. Private financing under a sliding stabilization scale will probably hesitate even more than now under the new Securities Act. Of course, in many cases the fluctuating standard will probably be discounted. As to the third question, it is difficult to see a direct connection between sliding scale stabilization and turning over recovery to private hands in a year or so, unless the sliding scale proposition is a precursor to a later declaration of a fixed stabilization.

Warren M. Persons, Consulting Economist, New York City.—The fixation of the range for devaluation of the dollar to between 50 and 60 per cent. of the former gold content should remove the fear of the adoption of more drastic inflationary measures and induce a return flow of expatriated capital to the United States. Such a movement would have the effect of strengthening the dollar in terms of foreign currencies. I do not expect that it will have a substantial effect on private financing, but its effect, if any, should be favorable. The move is in harmony with the implied plan to surrender the direction of private business to its owners by July, 1935. I may add that in the discussion of the plan nothing has been said about its relation to the gold clause which appears in about 60 per cent. of long-term bonds and mortgages of the United States, including some twenty billion dollars of government obligations. If the Supreme Court should hold this clause constitutional, the decision would upset the devaluation applecart.

Harold L. Reed, Professor of Economics, Cornell University—Not certain I fully understand, but I submit the following: The President's 50 to 60 per cent. program is superior to the plan of varying the gold content of the dollar automatically with price-level changes. His message is also comforting in that it avoids immediate concessions to silver or to greenbackism. I regret the world is again to be subjected to a situation in which important currencies have a gold value out of line with their goods value. Nevertheless, the difficulties of too great devaluation may not manifest themselves at once. It is a present necessity that private industry be put in a position to expand when governmental expenditures are stepped down.

The Public Speaks

And now for the man-in-the-street. Thanks to the enterprise of Theodore Dibble, reporter for the New York *Evening Post*, a cross-section of civic opinion was obtained from twelve good men and true interviewed at random in Times Square. Here's the verdict:

Frank Gallipoli, newsstand keeper—I don't know just what it's all about. But anything the President says goes with me. A sixty-cent dollar or a one hundred-cent dollar—to the average fellow it doesn't mean a thing so long as the old dollars are coming in every week.

M. D. Roe, office manager, Haverstraw, New York—I don't understand it all. It looks like something courageous and new. I have confidence in the President.

Paul Hunt, private, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Camp Meade—What the hell, he's my boss. I wouldn't express any opinion. I figure he knows what he's doing.

Rudolph Fabre, clerk, Brooklyn—It's all Chinese to me. Franklin D. has got the old gang on the run. We've got a friend down there now.

Samuel J. Some, attorney, 1455 Jessup Avenue, The Bronx—I am opposed to the President's monetary policy. It offers no assurance that the same depreciation will not be repeated time and again.

Thomas Christian, patrolman—I don't know what it's all about, and if some of the lads in Wall Street will be honest they'll tell you the same. We all think the President is on the level.

John O'Brien, asphalt worker, 232 East Sixty-second Street—I am behind the President. We workers have a friend in the White House at last.

Al Cooper, unemployed, 580 Midwood Street, Brooklyn. —It means more money for the Treasury and less for the bankers. It will help things come around much better. The President is O.K. I am out of work, but he gave me plenty of chances for work even if it was only temporary.

Saul Plax, unemployed, 580 Midwood Street, Brooklyn.—I'm right behind the President. If he can pull us through this, it sure will be O.K.

R. Pederson, subway pumps maintenance man—I haven't read about this gold business yet. And I don't understand it. I have confidence in the President.

J. Lichtenstein, letter carrier—We're all supporting the President. I think I understand what he's trying to do.

Robert W. Kramer, electrical goods salesman, Pittsburgh.—I'm just an average man. Finance and economics are out of my line, brother. All I can say is, "Come to Pittsburgh and see how the factories are booming again." If Roosevelt can do that, I don't care if he makes this payroll money out of Andy Mellon's aluminum.

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Federal Regulation of Security Exchanges

Legislation, Foreshadowed by the President's Repeated Emphasis on the Need for Curbing Reckless Speculation, May Be Enacted at the Present Session of Congress

By Raymond P. Brandt

Of the Washington Bureau, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

FEDERAL legislation for regulation of stock exchanges, particularly those in New York, was foreshadowed by President Roosevelt's repeated emphasis in his regular message to Congress on the need for curbing reckless speculation.

The recommendation was in line with the President's special message last March when he asked Congress for what has now become the Securities Act of 1933. In the special message he said:

"This is but one step in our broad purpose of protecting investors and depositors. It should be followed by legislation relating to better supervision of the purchase and sale of all property dealt in on exchanges, and by legislation to correct unethical and unsafe practises on the part of officers and directors of banks and other corporations."

Whether Federal regulation of security exchanges in conformance with these two messages will be enacted at the present session depends on whether the two committees charged with making recommendations can report in time for Congressional action. The demand for regulation is evident in this Congress.

The two bodies which will recommend regulation, and perhaps other protections for the investor, are the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which for more than a year and a half has been investigating financial practises, and the so-called Commerce Department committee appointed by Secretary Roper at the suggestion of the President.

The recommendations of the two groups probably will be along the same lines—licensing of exchanges—with the Senate Committee, however, going farther than the Commerce Department body. Both probably will recommend withholding the use of postal, telegraph, telephone and radio facilities from exchanges and their members refusing to abide by the Federal regulations and the rules of the exchanges.

Attitude of Committees

In general, the two committees are approaching the problems of regulation from different angles. The Commerce Department group, composed of John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Commissioner James M. Landis of the Federal Trade Commission, A. A. Berle, Jr., of Columbia University and one of the President's advisers, Arthur H. Dean of the well-known law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, and Henry J. Richardson, Washington attorney, are interested primarily in the business machinery of the country. The Senate Committee, impressed by the disclosures of their investigators, especially the present counsel, Ferdinand Pecora, and his coterie of able assistants, are primarily concerned with protection of the investing public. Both groups apparently are convinced that the exchanges, particularly the New York

"DID I HEAR A BELL TOLLING?"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

Stock Exchange, have failed to clean house. Unfortunately for the New York exchange, it has not been represented by spokesmen who could convince the two committees that it could or would do the job.

At this time, of course, it is impossible to forecast the exact terms of the recommendations by the two committees. The Dickinson committee hopes to report to the President in a short time, perhaps within the next week. The Senate Committee is still deeply engrossed in its investigation of banking practises. It is not known when it will report, but it is not likely that this body will make any recommendations to the Senate until it has given Richard Whitney, president of the New York exchange, an opportunity to try to wipe out the unfavorable impression he made when he testified last April.

There is great likelihood that the two committees will not confine themselves to the stock exchanges but will recommend amendments to the banking laws and the new Securities Act with a view to regulating the actions of those who handle other people's money. There is a strong possibility that the Commerce Department group will urge consideration of Federal incorporation of all large companies doing an interstate business as one method of protecting the honest investor from the wiles of "insiders" in the corporations themselves and on the security exchanges.

Some of the Senators on the Banking and Currency Committee believe that all trading on margins should be abolished. Their yardstick in measuring what they term "Wall Street practises" is social use or general public welfare. Should this yardstick be applied to the security exchanges, the regulation possible would throw a shivering scare into the operators on the "Street." The Dickinson group, holding that some speculation is desirable, does not go this far.

The Senators apparently are thinking up ways and means of regulating what they think are four abuses of the present stock market set-up. These are the easy credit of marginal accounts; artificial stimulation of the market by floor brokers for their own accounts; the attraction of innocent investors into stocks manipulated by pools, and the unfair use of information by specialists.

Restriction of marginal accounts and floor trading is not a radical idea. Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, told the International Chamber of Commerce in Washington in May, 1931, that the exchanges should consider prohibiting their members from accepting trades on any other basis than cash if the amount involved was less than $10,000.

"I should personally prefer," he added, "to see the amount raised to $50,000."

Practises Condemned

Floor trading, according to Traylor, should be completely abolished because "it has about it most of the features characteristic of plain crap-shooting, and few, if any, more redeeming features than that delightful Ethiopian pastime."

The floor traders, investigators of the Senate Committee say, take advantage of their expert knowledge of the exchange machinery and by going in and out of the market during the day and closing their own accounts at night, give the public a false impression of the activity of various securities. One plan has been advanced to make floor brokers mere agents who would be prevented by law or exchange regulation from buying for themselves or dummy accounts.

Pools and syndicates—Pecora and his aides usually say "pools," while bankers and Wall Street witnesses always say "syndicates"—have presented a double problem to the two committees. Some members of

(Continued on page 37)

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The President Frowns on Politico-Lawyers

White House Announcement Wins Newspaper Editorial Approval, and Creates a Political Stir in the National Capital

Editorial approval greeted President Roosevelt's announcement last week that he intends, as one Washington correspondent put it, "to sweep the back door entrance to the White House clean of political-influence vendors."

"The President's statement at a press conference," said Kenneth G. Crawford of the New York *Evening Post*, "that he disapproved of men in high Democratic councils operating law offices here and the resignations that it immediately produced were only the beginning of the house cleaning to come."

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Wide World

Robert Jackson

"With Washington in a political stir over the word from the White House which began publicly cracking up the politico-lawyer group in the Democratic National Committee," said Theodore C. Wallen of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the divorcement of Postmaster-General James A. Farley from the National and New York State Committees was forecast in responsible party quarters."

At the same time, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, introduced a bill to prohibit members or employees of national committees from practising law before government departments.

Dispatches carrying the news that the President, in reply to a newspaperman's question, declared that it was not in keeping with the spirit of his Administration for high party officials to take law cases before Federal departments, also contained the announcement of several resignations. It was revealed that Robert Jackson had resigned as secretary of the Democratic National Committee "several weeks" before and that Frank C. Walker, treasurer of the committee, had given up that post in November to devote all his time to his job as executive secretary of the President's Emergency Economic Council.

Other resignations revealed were those of members of the Democratic National Committee—O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina, who resigned "early in the fall" and J. Bruce Kremer, of Montana, who resigned as of January 1.

Two other members of the committee practising law in Washington were mentioned in the same dispatches as resisting the clamor for their resignations. They were Arthur M. Mullen of Nebraska and Orman W. Ewing of Utah.

The President's statement "will not only be a warning to the Democrats who are seeking favors," according to David Lawrence, Washington correspondent, "but it probably will stiffen the backs of minor officials and others who are constantly besought to determine questions of grounds of political expediency or favor."

General Winship New Puerto Rico Governor

An editorial sigh of relief went up when President Roosevelt nominated Maj.-Gen. Blanton Winship, U. S. A. (retired) as Governor of Puerto Rico to succeed Robert H. Gore, resigned. With this shift in Governors the expectation is that an end will be put to the political dissension in Puerto Rico that bedeviled the Gore administration.

Mr. Gore, a Florida newspaper publisher, gave ill health as the cause of his resignation, which the President accepted "with sincere regret." Rumors that Mr. Gore would resign "had been current for several months," according to the New York *Herald Tribune's* Washington correspondent. "He had become embroiled in the political strife of the island at the very outset of his gubernatorial career. He was charged with attempting to be a dictator and was publicly satirized in the sharpest manner."

The same paper, editorially, described General Winship, whose home is in Macon, Georgia, as "one of those Army officers who have rendered particularly distinguished service on non-military fields. . . . Quiet, courteous and of a distinguished bearing, he inspires confidence and radiates friendliness."

In a sketch of General Winship's career, the Syracuse *Post-Standard* said:

"Native of Georgia, veteran of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, the Army of Cuban pacification, of Vera Cruz and of the World War, he retired only in November as judge advocate in Mexico and from 1928 to 1931 was legal adviser to the Governor-General of the Philippines. Last year he went to Liberia to define the relations of this Government with the African republic concerning forced labor and other unsatisfactory conditions."

Wide World

Gen. Blanton Winship

Vanishing Multi-Millionaire

The year 1932 may perhaps be considered the worst year of the depression. True, the indexes went lower last year, but the upswing under the impetus of the New Deal gave a recovery flavor to the summer and fall. At any rate, 1932 was hard on millionaires. Revenue bureau figures are now out with interesting information on the 1932 incomes on which taxes were paid last year. At the height of the boom, the year 1929, there were actually thirty-eight persons paying taxes on incomes of over $5,000,000 each. For 1932 there was not a single income of this size reported. The $5,000,000-income man had vanished. Indeed, there was a shrinkage in all the big incomes. Whereas there were 513 incomes of a million dollars and over reported in 1929, there were only twenty in 1932. This table shows how sadly the big incomes dropped off between 1929 and 1932:

Net Income Class	*1929*	*1932*
$1,000,000-$1,500,000	234	12
$1,500,000-$2,000,000	123	3
$2,000,000-$3,000,000	67	3
$3,000,000-$4,000,000	32	....
$4,000,000-$5,000,000	19	2
Over $5,000,000	38	....

To take the place of the multi-millionaire the Government seems to be depending on the little man, of the $5,000 class. For 1932 it was this class that showed the largest number of returns, the largest net income and the highest amount of tax paid.

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President Employs Air, Press to Educate Nation

The Chief Executive Has Addressed 38,000 Words to 53,700,000 Radio Listeners, and Utilized 10,000,000 Daily Paper Circulation to Explain and Interpret New Deal

THE National Broadcasting Company estimates that the American radio audience numbers 53,700,000, or three and one-tenth persons for each of the 17,000,000 radio sets.

As this is written President Roosevelt has spoken over the National Broadcasting hook-up twenty-four times since he entered the White House on March 4, last. On March 12, May 7, July 24 and October 22 he made what he calls "reports to the nation." These totaled ninety-seven and one-half minutes, or roughly 12,200 words, as the President's average speed over the air is 125 words a minute.

In addition he has spoken in company with others on March 4 and 5, April 12, June 1 and 14, July 17 and 25, October 2, 4, 7, 13, 15 and 21, November 18, 22 and 24, December 6, 24 and 28, and January 3. A modest estimate of the number of words spoken in these twenty addresses would be in the neighborhood of 26,000.

During this period President Roosevelt, except for a few interruptions, has held press conferences every Wednesday morning at ten o'clock and every Friday afternoon at four o'clock. These conferences have been attended by about 100 accredited Washington correspondents. At all of these conferences he has answered questions freely and frankly, furnished the correspondents with background material and taken them into his confidence on many important matters.

These figures are of value if one hopes to gain an understanding of the hold which President Roosevelt has on the mind and imagination of his countrymen. Not only have his broadcast utterances reached an enormous number of his countrymen, but most of them have been published in full by the outstanding newspapers. Those who missed them at the time of delivery have had an opportunity to read them. Here are some arresting figures on this point:

The Hearst, Scripps-Howard and Gannett chains	7,500,000
The New York Times	465,000
The New York Herald Tribune	326,000
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	220,000
The Portland Oregonian	100,000
The Chicago Tribune	620,000
The Chicago Daily News	370,000
The Buffalo Evening News ..	180,000

These leading newspapers covering all parts of this vast country have an aggregate circulation of more than 10,000,000 daily.

Thus the radio and the press present to President Roosevelt two media which no one has used so skilfully and successfully in the history of this or any other country. Herr Hitler comes nearest, having often used the German broadcasting system and also controlling the press.

"WHO SAID TIMES AREN'T GETTING BETTER?"
—Doyle in the New York *Evening Post*

Aside from the quality of his speeches as human documents, aside from their merits as simple expositions of the problems of the moments, aside from their simplicity of style, the really important thing is that they are delivered in a manner that is the envy of the leading professional broadcasters. His ability to create a feeling of intimacy between himself and his listeners, his skill in placing emphasis on key words, his adroitness in presenting complicated matters in such simple terms that the man in the street believes he has a full mastery of them, have won him admiration from even his political enemies.

Public opinion is being created in this country by the same methods which were used by his immediate predecessors in the White House, but the American press has not quite the influence it had along these lines a year ago. The American newspaper editorial is, as J. David Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia *Record* and the New York *Evening Post*, said in THE LITERARY DIGEST some weeks ago, being read more widely and closely than ever before, but under present conditions there is a question whether it has as much influence on the country's opinion on national matters.

The American public is undoubtedly better informed, more keenly interested in serious matters, quicker to see through trickery and buncombe than ever before. It is asking for interpretations from those it feels are justified to give them, whether they come from politicians or editorial writers or news writers, but beyond all this is it seeking first-hand news—and it is intelligent enough to know when it is colored by political partizanship, self-interest or anything which might give a distorted picture of the problems the individual faces.

Journalism in this country has passed through a number of periods since the Civil War. It is going through another transitional period. It is in the first stages, at the moment. General Hugh Johnson and the National Recovery Act have caused the American press much concern, but their influence has not been nearly so great as that of President Roosevelt and the great network of radio broadcasting stations in this country. Radio methods are undergoing changes; perhaps these changes are taking place faster than in press management and press methods.

General Johnson and the officers and members of the Newspaper Publishers Association of America have been negotiating for weeks on the question of hours of employment, wages and so on. A gild of newspaper editorial workers has been formed with branches all over the country. Much has been said about the "freedom of the press," but all through this period there has been going on a change in the relationship between the average newspaper reader and the press as a whole. It has been a subtle change, but important because it has contained little that was sensational.

It has been demonstrated clearly that the radio is not a direct competitor of the press, but it is equally clear that it has become in the past year a powerful influence on American public opinion, and that as time goes on it will wield more and more influence.

The United States is not only becoming better informed, but it has given proof—if only through LITERARY DIGEST polls—that it is vocal and prepared to express an opinion. Given an opportunity the great bulk of Americans desire to go on record. With more knowledge the country has become more critical, more exacting. This has been one of the most profoundly important developments of the period of depression.

A. S. D.

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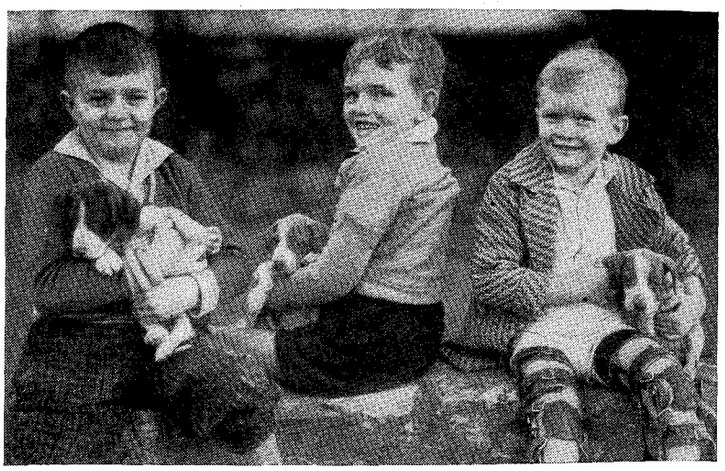
Nation to Celebrate President's Birthday

In More Than 4,000 Cities and Towns Social Affairs Will Be Held, and the Proceeds Used to Create Permanent Endowment for Warm Springs Foundation

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S fifty-second birthday on January 30 will be the occasion for balls, dinners and other festivities in more than 4,000 cities and towns throughout the nation. The proceeds from these gatherings will be used to create a permanent endowment fund at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

The President's frequent visits to Warm Springs and his interest in making the healing waters of the spa available to large numbers of others suffering from the after-effects of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), have made the Georgia watering place familiar by name to American newspaper readers. Only last November the President formally accepted on behalf of the foundation a new $100,000 memorial building, and now a national committee of interested citizens is raising a substantial fund to enlarge the activities of this non-profit institution.



Acme

Child Patients at Warm Springs

In Washington there will be a gala President's ball, while the national committee, headed by Henry L. Doherty, public utility magnate, has arranged for social affairs to honor the President in almost every community of size in the nation. For this unique series of functions, Edgar A. Guest, the poet, has written special verses for a new popular song called "Count Your Blessings." According to *Variety*, the New York theatrical weekly, some 5,000 orchestras and bands have agreed to play this song on the air and elsewhere on the night of the 30th.

Like the English watering place, Buxton, a resort near Manchester in the English "peaks district," the chief asset of Georgia's Warm Springs is a gushing thermal spring whose extraordinarily pure mineral water comes from a great depth, and is believed to be warmed by the interior heat of the earth. The water of both the English and the Georgia spas, according to the National Geographic Society in Washington, is a beautiful tropical blue when seen in a white pool. The normal temperature of Buxton's springs is 82 degrees Fahrenheit, while that of Warm Springs is 88 degrees Fahrenheit.

Warm Springs is easily reached by railroad or by automobile. It is about seventy-five miles southwest of Atlanta, connected by a new paved road called the "Franklin D. Roosevelt Highway." South of the town rises Pine Mountain, which attains an altitude of 1,200 feet or more above sea level.

"The thermal springs on this site were known to the Cherokee Indians, and for more than 100 years Warm Springs enjoyed a reputation among Georgians and Alabamans as a summer resort," the geographic society bulletin relates. "It was not until a decade ago, however, that the efficacy of its waters in the treatment of paralysis was discovered. A young man, who had been carried to the resort's swimming pool in a practically helpless condition, found that he could move his limbs easily in the warm water. After three summers of exercising he was able to do away with braces and move about with the aid of a cane.

"In 1924 his case came to the attention of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had been crippled in 1921 by poliomyelitis. He went to Warm Springs, noticed improvement, and induced specialists and other patients to go to the springs in order to make a thorough test of the waters. All the patients were benefited, and as a result the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation was incorporated—many men prominent in public life and medical circles contributing money and services to the institution."

The 1,200-acre campus of the foundation to-day includes a new administration building, Georgia Hall, which was donated by the citizens of Georgia; an old inn; three pools, one enclosed (donated by Edsel Ford), one open, and one for those who are not patients; numerous cottages, where patients live; a small hospital, and a golf course and riding academy for visitors. Warm Springs was incorporated as a non-profit organization for study and after-treatment of infantile paralysis on July 28, 1927.

Patients are admitted to treatment at the spa upon recommendation of their own physicians, and after an examination of their case by the surgeon-in-chief. No one is accepted until after the active stage of poliomyelitis is passed. Patients at Warm Springs are incapable of giving poliomyelitis to visiting relatives and friends. Generally the patients are in good health with some muscles paralyzed in varying degrees and needing restorative exercises. Everyone must pay for treatments and board, altho the fees are moderate and from the first patients unable to pay have been taken care of through a small endowment fund.

The spring has a flow of about 3,000,000 gallons a day, and its water possesses many unusual properties, some of which remain unexplained. Odorless and soft to the touch, and colorless as it gushes from the ground, the water appears indigo blue in a white tile pool.

Life is informal at Warm Springs. There is no rigid routine. In the morning there are short exercise periods, followed by a long rest period. In the afternoon there are outdoor walking trials and social recreation in the evening. In contrast to most sanitariums, there are no uniformed attendants and nothing of the "hospital atmosphere" is present. The pools are equipped for water gymnastics, for these are important in the treatment. The warm water helps to correct the poor circulation due to poliomyelitis.

There have been no remarkable cures at Warm Springs, the National Geographic Society says, "but even a little improvement has its thrills for those stricken by the dread disease, about which little is known." Few have ever completely recovered from the paralysis that generally follows poliomyelitis. To be able to walk with a cane after years of restriction to a wheel chair is a blessing to most sufferers.

The celebration on the President's birthday has received widespread approval. "The affectionate interest of President Roosevelt in the Warm Springs Foundation is easily understandable and is encouraging to everyone who wants to see great leaders of men preserve values that appeal to the average man and woman," says the Providence *News Tribune*. "It is sincerely to be hoped that the national effort to raise funds in support of that excellent institution will find an enthusiastic response in Rhode Island. Insofar as the people of this State shall respond, we shall be paying tribute to a man who overcame a great affliction to rise to the highest position."

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News and Comment From the National Capital

With Few Able to Understand It, Congress and the Nation Are Willing to Turn the Whole Complicated Monetary System Over to the President

ON the night preceding the public announcement of the proposed new monetary system, President Roosevelt told two Congressional committees at the White House that the Government would take a profit of about $3,400,000,000 in calling in the Federal reserve gold and revaluing the dollar at about sixty cents. Treasury experts, the next day, fixed the profit at $2,666,666,666 on that basis. Critics of the program mentioned the Presidential "mistake of $2,000,000,000." In the very act of criticizing the looseness with which millions and billions are rolled under official tongues in these days of $7,000,000,000 deficits and $31,000,0000,000 national debts, the critics themselves, or at any rate some of them, dropped out $266,000,000 for the sake of round numbers.

This latter item, in itself, would be sufficient to finance the normal operating expenditures of the Federal Government for a month. In the new official psychology it was a sparrow unworthy of attention in the hunt for the Big Game of ten, fifteen and twenty billions. (The cost of the recovery program is variously estimated at ten, fifteen and twenty billions. Nobody stops to figure out just how much; the extreme liberals, who would not pause to balance the budget oftener than every ten or fifteen years, say that trying to estimate the total is putting the cart before the horse, that the immediate objective should be to push out the money and let the total take care of itself.)

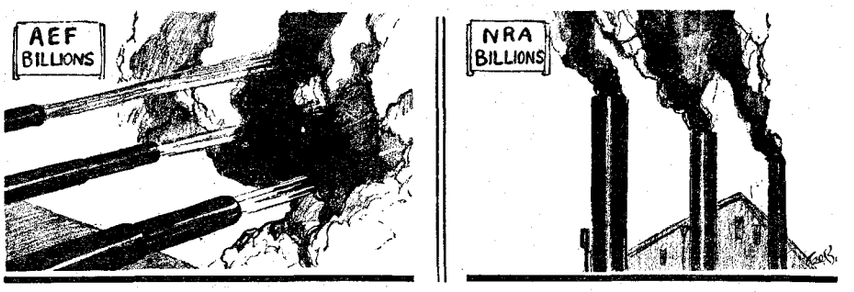
Washington is back on the wartime basis of high finance. Before the war the national debt was $1,207,827,866. At the war-debt peak it was $26,594,267,000. President Coolidge whittled it down to about $16,000,000,000. To-day it has passed the $23,000,000,000 mark and is moving rapidly toward the $29,847,000,000 point envisioned by President Roosevelt as of June 30, next.

Not Enough Money

Few persons stop to contemplate the enormity of the two bold financial projects President Roosevelt dropped into the lap of Congress in the first two weeks of this session. Paul Mallon, the columnist, tried to gear the President's borrowing program down to the simplest terms by calculating that it would take ten dollars for every minute since the birth of Christ to satisfy the Administration's requirements of the next six months. He put it another way and announced that it would take twice as much money as there is in the United States to-day.

Mr. Mallon's mail indicated that that kind of talk impressed far more people than the cold headline announcement that the President would seek ten billions in borrowing operations before June 30. At any rate, it involved Mr. Mallon in a lot of controversy. Persons to whom the ten billions meant little or nothing were tempted to follow Mr. Mallon's reasoning, beginning with his hypothesis that "since the birth of Christ 1933 years have elapsed, 705,545 days, 16,932,080 hours and 1,015,984,800 minutes (not counting extra days for leap year.")

A distinguished correspondent, sent to Washington by his newspaper to get an explanation of an astounding figure in the President's budget, felt fortunate when admitted to the presence of the head of the department involved. He came away disillusioned. The department head couldn't come within one billion dollars of explaining the total ostensibly asked by him for the operation of his agency. The correspondent had no doubt of his sincerity.



IN THIS CASE WE HAVE SOMETHING LEFT WHEN THE SPENDING IS OVER

—Batchelor in the New York *News*

Last week, a correspondent went to two Congressional leaders, both frequent newspaper headliners, to exchange views on the implications of the Roosevelt monetary plan. He came away satisfied that neither had more than a superficial understanding of it. A member of a committee called to the White House the Sunday night before the introduction of the Administration's monetary bill, proved unable to repeat the President's explanation of it because it was admittedly "too deep" for him.

Not more than a dozen of the 531 members of Congress really understand the monetary plan. In the Congressional press galleries there are many who consider that an overestimate. If you doubt it, try to get some of the leaders to explain it and its implications. It will pass the House by a majority vote but with far fewer than a majority of the members familiar enough with it to trust themselves before an audience to elucidate its provisions.

Man for man, Wall Street knows more about it than Capitol Hill. And yet Capitol Hill has the power to make it the law of the land. This does not mean that Congress hasn't men who can match wits on this sort of thing with the best in Wall Street. Indeed it is the confidence of the great majority in Congress that certain of their leaders understand the business at hand which assures the votes to pass it. There are just enough keen-minded men on both sides of the issue to reassure the financially and economically illiterate that no vicious or dangerous provision can stand unexposed.

More than that, there is a strong disposition, now as in the consideration of the emergency legislation last spring, to trust in the President. Seldom in any American Congress has a President rated so high personally in the confidence of the legislators. Many who swallow his philosophy with difficulty refuse to believe he would abuse the powers Congress is heaping upon him. The average member of Congress has high faith in the President's patriotism and conscience.

Leave It to President

The disposition to leave the solutions to the President and the aids he summons to his side is strengthened by the fact that many of the nation's erstwhile Big Men have thrown up their hands. The circumstance that President Roosevelt took hold when the country was at the bottom of the economic pit is a factor in this confidence. When Congress, without deliberation, voted control of the entire banking system into his hands, voted it blindly without more than a handful of its leaders having seen the bill, that readiness was superinduced by the conviction of many that he could hardly make things any worse. The man who had been opposed for the Presidential nomination on the ground he was not big enough for the job was holding the country in the palm of his hand. Had he lacked the courage to act boldly in this situation; had he shrunk from the tremendous responsibility for the foundations underlying a great nation, the story might now be different.

Whether it was luck or foresight and judgment that pulled the U. S. out of the hole, the upshot is the present disposition of the country to turn the monetary system over to him hook, line and sinker.

DIOGENES.

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At the Observation Post

Symmetalism, the Theory That Two or More Metals Used Inseparably Offer a Superior Basic Standard for Currency, Draws Support of Radio Priest

"MANY advocate gold as the sole basis of currency," said President Roosevelt in his monetary message to Congress; "others advocate silver; still others advocate both gold and silver whether as separate bases, or on a basis with a fixed ratio, or on a fused basis."

Those who favor the "fused basis" call themselves symmetalists. Symmetalism is a name new to the popular vocabulary but for all its academic wealth of syllables it promises soon to rival, let us say, socialism in common usage. For who should be more proud and prompt than another to identify himself as a symmetalist but Father Charles E. Coughlin, the radio priest, whose congregation numbers in the millions.

Father Coughlin's confession of faith appeared lately in an article written for *Today*, Professor Raymond Moley's magazine. "Am I in favor of bimetalism?" he wrote. "Am I in favor of Bryanism? Am I in favor of junking the gold standard and of establishing the single silver standard? The answer to these three questions is, absolutely 'no' . . . I am in favor of 'symmetalism,' which means that I advocate using gold and silver together—not separated—together in one coin." (The Greeks had a word for it—electrum).

So there you have as simple an explanation of the cult as the language affords. It is oversimple, of course. Father Coughlin goes on to say that the coin he has in mind would not be meant for circulation. It would be held presumably in the Treasury; paper dollars would be printed against it "backed by real gold to the value of 25 cents and by real silver to the value of 75 cents." And he adds: "Under the single gold standard system the paper dollar was backed by only forty cents of gold. In one sense it was a real printing press dollar—at least sixty cents of it was. Under symmetalism we are advocating a change whereby the dollar will be completely backed by real metal."

However, not even these details comprehend the creed of the symmetalist. Perhaps one should say that they misrepresent it.

That creed, briefly, is based on the belief that a metallic standard for currency is essential to its proper control, that the two metals offer a more stable standard than either one alone, and yet that bimetalism (the monetary use of gold and silver separately) can not be made to work. A careful reading of Professor Warren's book, "Prices," discloses him as probably more sympathetic to symmetalism than to any other currency formula, tho he makes no fetish of it. "Bimetalism," in his opinion, "could be made to work if all countries agreed to it and adopted the same ratio. The ability to arrive at any such agreement and maintain it is very doubtful. It is unwise to try it because symmetalism would accomplish the desired result and would not require agreement of all nations."

The theory, apparently, is this: If gold and silver were made interchangeable at a given ratio in a country's currency, as the bimetalists would have it, while their values see-sawed in the world market, then, according to the law of Gresham, the cheaper metal would drive out the dearer and that country sooner or later would find itself on a single standard, either of gold or silver. England, for instance, found itself on a gold standard in the early part of the last century because it had insisted on a coinage ratio for silver of sixteen to one when other nations were bidding fifteen and one-half to one. Similarly, had the United States adopted the Bryan program in 1896, it would have found itself not much later on a silver standard, because then and subsequently an ounce of gold in other countries bought many more than sixteen ounces of silver. On the other hand, melt the two together so that there is neither coin nor bullion available for currency redemption which does not contain both and neither can drive the other out. Then any proportion within reason could be used.

"If symmetalism were adopted by only one important country," according to Professor Warren, "a ratio of twenty to one might be as good as any. If adopted by many countries, a ratio of ten to one would be more logical because it is nearer the proportion in which they are produced. This ratio would have nothing to do with the value of money, which would be controlled by the total weight of gold and silver set by law." In short, the appreciation in the value of one metal ingredient would offset the depreciation in that of the other.

Of course, the values of both might go up and down together in terms of other commodities. But such fluctuation would be less likely than in the case of a single metal standard and less likely still were a number of metals fused in the monetary unit in addition to gold and silver. Professor Warren thinks that "platinum and other metals with high value per pound, so that they could be stored cheaply, could be used."

Dr. Warren, it should be noted (and don't forget that he still appears to be supreme monetary mentor to the Administration) leans also toward the all-commodity, or "compensated" dollar of which Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, is the chief protagonist—a dollar hitched to a general index of prices and redeemable in a variable weight of gold. But he considers that "an all-commodity dollar could be combined with symmetalism." "It would merely mean," he writes, "that the weight of the two metals purchasable by a dollar would be reduced 0.1 per cent. if prices fell 0.1 per cent., and raised if prices rose. Since symmetalism itself would increase stability, the amount of necessary price changes would be reduced. This combination would therefore be better than an all-commodity dollar redeemable in any one metal."

Symmetalists and bimetalists have two main objects in common, namely, to raise the price of silver and hence the purchasing power of the silver-using countries in Latin America and the Orient, and to provide a broader base for credit. Father Coughlin, apparently, has a third of his own, which is to retire the war bonds (he calls them "bloody bonds") in the new symmetalic currency. It was this latter proposal which tempted James P. Warburg, Vice-Chairman of the Bank of Manhattan Company, to engage him in public controversy.

In an open letter to the priest of the Shrine of the Little Flower, the New York banker gently pointed out that there was not enough gold and silver to be had for the purpose. His computation came to five billions of gold and from fourteen to fifteen billions of silver altho "the world's total stock of silver, 8,800,000,000 ounces, is worth less than four and a half billions of dollars at to-day's market."

It was a point well taken nothwithstanding the reverend father's passionate retort. Their interchange, however had little relevance to the subject of symmetalism, except as it indicated an excess of enthusiasm on the part of our most vocal and popular symmetalist and a certain inconsistency in his comprehension of the currency he would issue. He speaks in his reply to Mr. Warburg of a revaluation of the country's stock of gold to the tune of $8,500,000,000 and the purchase of 1,000,000,000 ounces of silver which, with our silver on hand, would soon be "worth $1,800,000,000." The combination " would make it possible to issue 25,000,000,000 currency dollars." Hardly, if the dollar is to be "completely backed by real metal," and not if it is to be issued on a basis of twenty-five cents in gold and seventy-five cents in silver.

In fact, it is a little difficult to understand where, for years at least, the silver would be forthcoming to match the gold in the dollar even on a fifty-fifty basis of values, as Dr. Warren suggests with his twenty to one ratio. Our gold supply now is worth more than all the silver in the world.

But why bring that up? Considerations of the practicality of symmetalism will have their inning in due course, after the evangelism of Father Coughlin has performed its task of making the people symmetallic-conscious. W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Henrietta Stein Klotz, the tiniest and "best-dressed" secretary in Washington, is the trusted secretary of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Calm, pleasant, efficient, she has been Mr. Morgenthau's secretary for twelve years, choosing that position in preference to Vassar College when Mr. Morgenthau started *The American Agriculturist*, a farm magazine. Since then she has been constantly moving from Poughkeepsie to New York, Mr. Morgenthau's farm and now Washington to keep up with her employer. Born, reared and educated in New York, she lives in Washington with her four-and-one-half-year-old daughter, Elinor. Mrs. Klotz has only two hobbies, golf and music, but no time for them.

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José Maria Gil Robles, the thirty-five-year-old assistant editor of the Madrid *El Debaté*, was an obscure deputy in the Cortes or Parliament of Spain which preceded the present one. Now he is leader of more than one hundred Catholic deputies belonging to the Ceda party, and his generalship in the recent election campaign was credited for his presence in the new Parliament among 200 Right Deputies.

Keystone

By his personality he succeeded in swinging such divergent elements as the Radical Freemasons and ultra-Catholic traditionalists into the united front.

What's the Name, Please?

Hevia—Cuba's president for about three days—almost *heavier*, without the *r*.

Bevier—home economist — perfect rime with *revere*.

Guiteras—medical authority on yellow fever—*gui* as in *guitar*, *te* as in *terror*, *ras* as in *rascal*, with accent on *te*.

Coughlin—Detroit radio priest—not *cow*, *coff*, *cuff*, *co*, nor *coo*; but *cog: cog'lin*.

Bracelen—legal adviser, American Telephone and Telegraph Company—substitute *n* for *t* in *bracelet*.

Frank H. Vizetelly.

Julian Street, writer of novels, short stories and travels, was born in Chicago fifty-four years ago. A reporter at nineteen in New York, he saw Sir Thomas Lipton's first attempt to win the America's Cup, and as a dramatic critic at its first American performance he predicted failure for "Floradora." He collaborated with Booth Tarkington on the play, "The Country Cousin," which gave Alfred Lunt his start on Broadway. After traveling in Europe, he wrote "Where Paris Dines," now a classic on Parisian restaurants, food and wines.

Wide World

In his latest book, "Wines," he hopes to introduce a post-prohibition people to his twin arts, wining and dining.

Prince Louis Ferdinand, the second son of the German ex-Crown Prince, is more democratic than many Americans. Whether this is the result of natural inclination or his experiences at the Ford Motor works in Detroit may remain in speculation. He is a charming, intelligent and unaffected youth of twenty-four, who liked his work at Ford's and especially liked the workers there. He has traveled widely in the United States, and reports a universal enthusiasm for President Roosevelt, a feeling which he himself shares. Future events may place him at the titular head of the German Reich, if a Hohenzollern should follow Hindenburg.

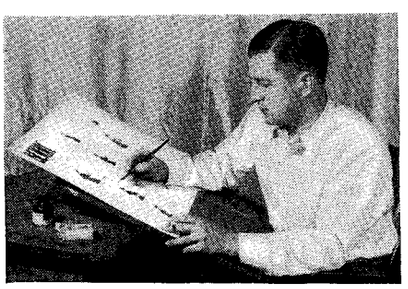
Hass photograph

Emma Goldman, who was deported to Russia in 1919 with Alexander Berkman and 200 other radicals, has just been given permission to reenter the United States. During her short stay here she will visit friends and relatives but remain aloof from political discussions. Her views remain as heretofore, anarchist. Miss Goldman is now a British subject by virtue of her marriage to a Welsh miner. She was deported from Russia, having found the Bolshevik government a "tyranny a hundred times worse than Czardom." Once rated the most dangerous woman in America, "Red Emma's" recent two-volume biography was displayed in the windows of Fifth Avenue bookstores.

Comics—and Their Creators

J. Carver Pusey — Benny's creator, Born Avondale, Pennsylvania, 1901.

Schooling—Kindergarten to Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, Pa.



J. Carver Pusey

Jobs—Water boy, office boy, silk hosiery salesman, hot dog vender, newspaper advertising, Hollywood gag man, etc.

Hobbies — Animals, trees, horse races, roast turkey and fire engines.

Location—Farm in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Ambition—To pay off the mortgage.

Miscellaneous—Married, one daughter. Like "Old Black Joe" and "The Wreck of the Old 97." Enjoy all sports, excel in none. Dislike suburbs and string beans.

Benny—Born from pencil wanderings rather than brain, Benny's philosophy of life is to follow the line of least resistance. His background is a little hazy, his age vague and his parentage questionable.

However, a big hearted little waif, he lives in a renovated railroad tool box on the other side of the tracks, does his own cleaning, cooking, sewing, eats spinach, cleans his teeth regularly and takes a bath religiously every Saturday night.

[Benny is syndicated by the United Feature Syndicate, Inc.]

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Benny

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Cuba's Procession of Presidents

Mendieta, the Island's Latest Chief Executive, Veteran of Forty Years in Politics, Has Long Been Admired for His Courage and Integrity Even by His Enemies

PROVISIONAL President Carlos Hevia held office as Cuba's Chief Executive precariously, from Monday, January 15 until 1:20 a.m. Thursday, January 18, when he resigned under conditions of the utmost confusion. He was succeeded by Colonel Carlos Mendieta y Montefur, sixty-year-old veteran of nearly forty years of political battling, who, in addition to his other interests, has been a sugar planter and a newspaper director. In accepting office President Mendieta became head of the sixth Government the island republic has had in a little more than five months.

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PRESIDENT MENDIETA

Succeeded Hevia

Keystone

FULGENCIO BATISTA

Controls the Army

© International

CARLOS HEVIA

He resigned

Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, the second Provisional President to abandon his job since the fall of Gerardo Machado, a little more than five months ago, it was recalled by Tom Pettey of the New York *Herald Tribune*, slipped out the side-door of Cuba's unhappy Palace on the afternoon of January 15 as rifle and machine-gun bullets were flattening against the barricaded building, and sped away to the semi-obscurity of private life.

Dr. Grau San Martin's exit was largely self-imposed. Long ago he tired of the office and recent developments including disagreement among his supporters gave him the awaited opportunity to quit. The harassed former professor of medicine in the University of Havana hoped to return to his classroom but whether or not this will be possible remains to be seen as his exit marks a turning point in student rule in Cuba. The resignation, under fire, of Doctor Grau apparently solved no major political or economic problems. Control of the Government was handed to Carlos Hevia, former Secretary of Agriculture, by the disintegrating Revolutionary Junta set up after the fall of Machado last August and coordinated into a group of five following the military coup and subsequent ouster of the De Cespedes Government.

Provisional President Hevia, in his mid-thirties, and holding the distinction of being the only Cuban graduated from the United States Naval Academy, has been a revolutionist since July, 1931, when he led a small detachment of men against Machado's trained army and as a consequence landed in prison. Mr. Hevia passed a part of 1933 in New York where he participated in the formation of a revolutionary plan to force the retirement of Machado. As a member of the original Junta Mr. Hevia has been identified with the revolutionary movement since its inception.

The selection of Colonel Mendieta to succeed Mr. Hevia, after his brief and stormy hours of office, was considered a victory for Col. Fulgencio Batista, the swarthy, squat, shrewd little sergeant who stepped in as Chief of Staff of the Army after the military coup which overthrew the Des Cespedes Government. So long as he controls the Cuban Army, Colonel Batista will be the real ruler of Cuba. What makes his position stronger is that the Navy pledged its support to Mendieta, thus uniting both defense forces which formerly were split wide apart, with former Minister of War, Navy and Interior, Antonio Guiteras controlling the Navy and Colonel Batista the Army. But with the casting out of Guiteras the Army and Navy became united.

Behind the rumblings of discontent in Cuba were intrigue and confusion in the Palace, hunger and economic distress throughout the Island, class hatred and political ambition—idealism in a political mud puddle. What the ultimate outcome will be depends largely on the attitude taken by Colonel Batista.

Colonel Batista, in the early days after he rose to control of the Army, was mistakenly dubbed a "Little Napoleon" and "Emperor Batista." Closer observance reveals there is nothing in the little brown man's character to justify such appellations, according to Mr. Pettey. He is smart but has none of the makings of a dictator so far as political ambition is concerned. In the beginning he paraded his power to hide an evident inferiority complex. Long experience in close contact with army leaders taught him the fundamentals of military organization but at the same time also taught him the danger of rising too high in a Latin-American republic.

He is of the people and his inclination is to support the Government which will do the most for the masses. Batista is rapidly learning, however, that there is no short cut to mass equality and in recent weeks he has given indications of a willingness to submerge idealism for a more practical form of procedure if that movement does not swerve too far from his ambition to keep Cuba for the Cubans.

Colonel Mendieta has been active in political and military affairs since 1896, when he abandoned medical studies at the University of Havana to throw himself into the revolutionary movement to free Cuba from Spain. With his personal funds he armed and equipped a company of men who fought in the Army of Liberation. Resuming his studies after the Spanish-American War, he obtained his medical degree in 1901. The same year he was elected Representative from Santa Clara Province and was elected again in 1908 and 1912.

In 1916 Colonel Mendieta became the nominee of the Liberal party for Vice-President and in 1924 he lost to Machado the Liberal nomination for the Presidency, it was recalled in the New York *Herald Tribune*. During Machado's long régime Mendieta was one of the most obstinate of the oppositionists, and in August, 1931, was co-leader with Colonel Roberto Mendez Penate of a revolt which ended abruptly with their capture on a gunboat.

Released after a short imprisonment, Mendieta went into exile in New York, where he gathered about him many followers, who eventually were organized into a revolutionary junta. Following the overthrow of Machado, he returned to Havana and, with General Mario G. Menocal, organized opposition to President Grau.

The strong methods adopted by Dr. Grau and Colonel Fulgencio Batista, his chief of staff, in routing the rebel officers of the Army and Navy from the National Hotel in October, sent Mendieta and other old-line politicians into hiding, but the demand for him as President continued. Even among his political enemies, it was remembered, Mendieta has been admired for courage and integrity. Machado once called him "the most honest man in the Opposition." And when he took the oath of office on January 18 as Provisional President it was announced that his selection had the approval of all parties.

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Our Philippine Problem and Japan

The Islands, Worse Than Useless to Us as a Military Base, Are Rapidly Becoming Part of Japan's New Economic Empire, Says Expert Observer

By Upton Close

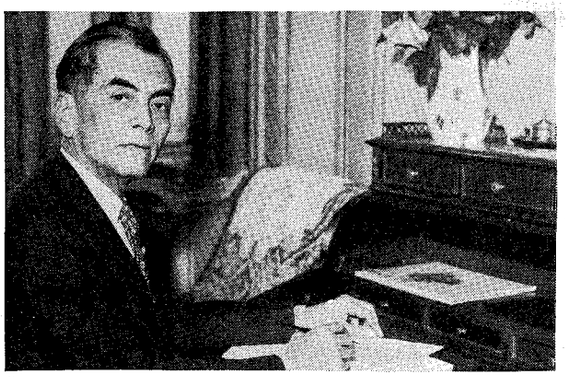
LAST summer I visited the spacious, wonderfully carved teakwood home of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, First Patriot of the Islands. The house was propped up on sticks just as the ordinary native dwelling, but underneath it, instead of pigs and chickens, were several limousines. Glass window panels just under the eaves told in garishly painted story Aguinaldo's headline career: Admiral Dewey's flagship taking him from Hongkong back to his Island to resume rebellion against Spanish rule; General Aguinaldo proclaiming the independent Philippine Republic; General Funston and U. S. marines chasing General Aguinaldo and his patriots through the jungle; General Aguinaldo surrendering to General Funston—the lapse here was eight years; General Aguinaldo swearing allegiance to the American flag and incidentally being elevated from a poor man into a landowner.

He led the movement to turn the rice lands into sugar plantations—which caused the embarrassment of good Filipino landowning patriots to-day. Every patriot is for independence, absolute and immediate—but he has to sell sugar to buy gas for his cars and send his children to college. An American grammar school education throughout the islands has given Filipino laborers at home standards of living and ideas of leisure which make it impossible for Philippine sugar to compete outside of the American market or jump a very high tariff wall, altho in Hawaii, Java and elsewhere away from home, Philippine labor is the cheapest now available.

I asked the sweet-mannered, low-voiced little man who was helped with his English by his willow-like daughter, the question most Americans would ask: "Will Japan take the Philippines if America leaves?" "No, not now," he replied casually. "Maybe after while!" The Malay mind can become very excitable about immediate situations but has no such capacity for crossing bridges before getting to them.

The outlines of the problem of the Philippines are simple enough altho they shape into one big question-mark. A quick look at the set-up must begin with the peon who, in spite of American efforts to put land into his personal possession and make him keep it, has become pretty universally a serf to some big landowner, working for a share of the crop just sufficient to keep him alive and propagating. The landowning families elect one another regularly to the local and national assemblies. The Roman Catholic Church, itself the largest landowner, is the checkmate upon the politicians, showing more consideration—at least so one is told—for its peons than the individual barons. Government, one can say, is entirely in the hands of the native aristocracy excepting for veto power of and to some slight extent guiding policy from the American Governor-General.

The rejection by the Philippine Legislature of the now defunct Hawes-Cutting tender of eventual independence shows Filipino leaders have become politically adult enough to make economic self-preservation of equal importance with national pride.



Acme

Manuel L. Quezon, the man who proposes a plan providing for Islands' independence within three years

On the day the Hawes-Cutting law legally expired by reason of its rejection in Manila a Philippine delegation in Washington submitted a new independence plan to President Roosevelt. Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, headed this delegation. He told the press that the plan contains two alternatives. One provides for independence within two or three years, with the United States granting the Philippines preferential trade relations for ten years after the grant of independence; the other provides for absolute independence beginning July 4, 1940. With the President studying the Quezon Report, Capitol Hill was apathetic and no Philippine legislation is expected at this session.

In Manila supporters of the Hawes-Cutting law held a thinly attended mass meeting to mourn its decease. The chief speakers were Sergio Osmeña and Manuel Roxas, who charged Senator Quezon with "perfidy" and "duplicity."

The Philippine problem has its military as well as its economic aspects. As a matter of fact the Philippines are worse than useless to us as a military base. This because our present defenses there, which we are treaty-bound not to increase, are as inadequate to withstand assault by the only Power that could be presumed to wish to reduce them, as Spanish forces in Cuba were to resist us in 1898; and secondly, because even with the Naval Limitations Treaty out of the way as it will be at the end of 1935, unless renewed, American taxpayers are hardly likely to provide the enormous sums required to modernize our Philippine base while our actual coastal defenses are a joke and the Aleutians are unfortified.

Filipinos look at the issue fatalistically. America, they are sure, is beating a retreat. They quite naturally don't want us to leave behind just enough force to be lure to an enemy invader and not enough successfully to repel that invader. They would rather trust in Japanese promises than in an inadequate American force.

And so their problem is, since we are not going to come adequately in, to get us completely out. They have no innate hatred of Japanese as they have of Chinese who have exploited them for centuries. At the present time they are giving their trade to Japanese chain stores springing up all over the Islands which provide them credit at modern interest rates instead of the old usury of the Chinese merchant. When Chinese merchants in the Islands refused to sell Japanese goods and the Japanese took advantage of the situation to open their own retail establishments, the death knell of Chinese retail monopoly was sounded.

The Filipino sugar growers are looking for a niche in the new industrial empire surrounding them. Several Japanese missions visiting the Islands within the last year have made liberal promises. The Japanese rubber and hemp industry which already dominates the richest and largest island, Mindanao, and is "planted" in the form of twelve thousand Japanese largely intermarried with Filipino women in whose names they hold the land, exerts influence.

From Japan's standpoint the question of the Philippines is secondary. Like Australia, the Islands are already rapidly becoming part of the new Japanese economic empire. In April last, Japan had 15 per cent. of their trade, by October, 34 per cent. When we stop their sugar Japan will get it all. There is nothing that Japan now wants there that she does not have and her only possible motive for the time being in moving on the Islands would be to destroy American prestige in the Far East.

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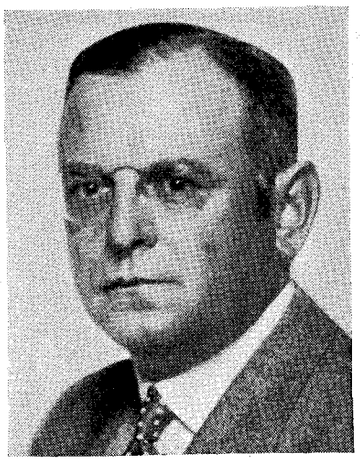
Germany's New Labor Code

Unions Annihilated, Strikes Prohibited, and Collective Bargaining Abolished, as "Social Honor Courts" Are Set Up

Chancellor Hitler's "greatest revolutionary feat" was the description given by some of his "law for the organization of national labor" which will become effective May 1. Its object is to establish a new fundamental constitution governing the social and economic rights and duties of German employers and employees in all private establishments having more than twenty workers. Being a fundamental law, as Otto D. Tolischus pointed out in a Berlin message to the New York *Times*, it is couched in



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FRANZ SELDTE
Minister of Labor

rather general terms that are to be supplemented by executive decrees later. These decrees and the manner of their application will determine the ultimate effect of the code itself.

But there is little doubt, according to this informant, that in organized labor circles abroad the code will not be called revolutionary but reactionary, for it abolishes all those rights and privileges on which the organized labor movement rests. It annihilates the labor unions themselves, prohibits strikes and does away with collective bargaining and the right to organize. Beyond this it also abrogates eleven laws, including those in which are incorporated the special achievements of German Labor during the Socialist Revolution of 1918.

Nevertheless it was noted that the code is designed to carry out the "Socialist" part of the National-Socialist program. For that purpose it proclaims two principles: the first of these is "Social Honor," which henceforth is to govern all German employers and employees. The second is "Leadership in Business," the employer becoming the "leader" and the employees becoming the "followers." The new labor organization, it was related further, is a system of shop councils which will function under the supervision of governmental "labor trustees," but which within minimum provisions will permit the employer to fix wages and working conditions himself, altho the workers get the right to appeal to the State through the "labor trustees."

There will be thirteen of these trustees appointed by the Government for the larger districts. Their task is to preserve labor peace, work out general regulations for wages and working conditions, and supervise their execution. Furthermore, each shop leader is to work out his own shop code, which may also fix a wage scale. This scale must contain a minimum wage and leave room for higher pay for better work.

Within each "labor trustee's" district a "Social Honor Court" will be set up which, according to the code, will try employers who "maliciously exploit the labor of their followers or insult their honor," and workers who "through malicious agitation endanger peace within the shops, deliberately interfere with the management or make frivilous complaints to the labor trustees." The trustees themselves may impose fines and prison terms and the Social Honor Court may beyond that also depose a "leader" or discharge a "follower." For the protection of workers it is provided that mass dismissals and shutdowns must be preceded by four weeks' notice, which may be prolonged to two months, and that in the case of individual dismissals the worker may sue for reinstatement or a settlement amounting at the maximum to one-third of his annual earnings.

The chief purpose of the new labor law, as described by Minister of Labor Franz Seldte, is to put an end to class warfare, eliminate paper contracts and substitute for them a relationship of trustful loyalty between employers and employees. The "conflict of interests is to be abolished," he said further, as quoted in a Berlin Associated Press cable. "Both sides will have but one common interest, that of keeping on with the work at hand, which is a matter of social honor."

He explained also that in large plants where a direct contact between employer and employee is not always feasible, confidential intermediaries will be appointed to assist the employer in an advisory capacity. The confidential advisors, he said, will have the status of State functionaries and will be put under a solemn oath "to serve the commonweal in a spirit of honorable comradeship."

European Opinion Caustic

Editorial opinion cabled from Europe to THE LITERARY DIGEST showed the London *Star* in caustic mood when it remarked that "the latest idea of the Nazi Government is to offer to a country wanting bread and work 'Courts of Social Honor'" and it added: "This business of 'honor' is a ticklish question for the Nazi *Brutus* was an 'honorable man.'"

Pu-yi's American Hopes

Whether or not Washington recognizes Manchukuo—sometimes called Japan's puppet State—the young Emperor designate, Henry Pu-yi, who is to be crowned on March 1st, has declared that he will always welcome Americans in Manchuria. He claimed to have many American friends, who, he believed, will form a bond of amity between the two countries. Up to the present Manchukuo has been recognized only by Japan, its creator.

The young Emperor also said that in view of the approaching coronation ceremonies he desired to convey to the American people through the Associated Press his cordial greetings and wholehearted friendship.

In this association's copyrighted cable from Hsinching (Changchun) the young Emperor is reported further to have said that "whatever our political differences, I am sure that the Manchurian Empire and America can work together for the preservation of peace, which is fully as precious to us in the Orient as it is to America."

During this interview Pu-yi was dressed in a new field marshal's uniform of khaki, having small golden orchids and stars embroidered upon its epaulets. With his spurred leather boots, because of his youth, he was described as resembling a West Pointer.

His jaunty and friendly manner betokened nothing of his impending honors. And tho in a distant room was a magnificent throne of ebony, destined soon to be occupied, the quiet and homelike atmosphere of the palace gave no evidence of the solemn events approaching. But outside, it was noted, there was a strong guard of Japanese soldiers.

Collapse of Fukien Revolt

When the United States naval landing party that had gone ashore during the occupation of Foochow, to protect American citizens and property, withdrew on January 17th and on the same date Shanghai wireless messages told of the Cantonese armies racing to occupy the cities of Southern Fukien, which had been deserted by the rebels, the collapse of the Fukien revolt and the attempt to set up an independent government in the province was held to be a fact.

One report, according to a Shanghai correspondent of the New York *Times*, was that General Tsai Ting-kai, field commander of the rebel Nineteenth Route Army, was killed in battle at the town of Paisha. But another asserted that he and General Chiang Kwang-nai, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, were petitioning for pardon. Meanwhile subordinate officers of the Nineteenth Route Army telegraphed Nanking announcing their repentance and asking for permission to resume their campaign against the Communists. The collapse of the Fukien revolt was said to have greatly enhanced the Central Government's prestige.

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Establishing Paternity by Blood Tests

Validity of the Method, Recently Given Official Standing in This Country and Widely Used in Europe, Rests Upon a Discovery Made by Dr. Karl Landsteiner

WHEN Justice Meier Steinbrink, in the New York State Supreme Court in Brooklyn, ordered a blood test a few days ago to determine the paternity of a child, he gave first official recognition in this country of a court of such standing to the value of blood tests in establishing the innocence of men wrongly accused of paternity. He was anticipated, however, in at least nine European countries, in one of which, Germany, the tests have been applied in court cases since 1924.

The importance of this scientific method arises from the fact that an unmarried mother will frequently call upon the law to force a man—the reputed father—to support her child. In Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Lithuania about 10,000 such cases have been subjected to the blood test in the last few years, with the result that more than 8 per cent. of the men accused were found to be innocent. In view of the fact that the blood test could positively exclude only about 15 per cent., if all were innocent (by taking into consideration other blood substances this percentage can now be raised to 30), it seems likely that the number of men wrongly accused was actually much higher.

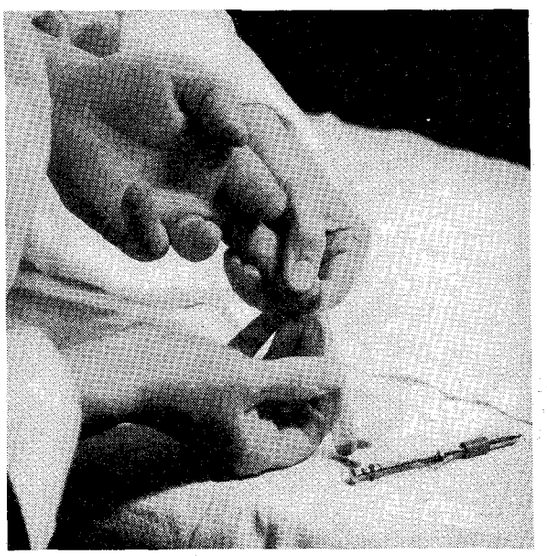
The validity of the test rests upon a discovery made more than thirty years ago by Dr. Karl Landsteiner, now of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, in recognition for which he received the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1930. Dr. Landsteiner was first to show that there are in general four types of human blood, now internationally known as types O, A, B, and AB. These blood types are inherited, like skin pigment and other characteristics, according to well-defined laws. How this works out appears in the following table:

Group of parents:	*Children must be in group:*	*Children in these groups are illegitimate:*
OxO	O	A, B, AB
OxA	O, A	B, AB
OxB	O, B	A, AB
AxA	O, A	B, AB
AxB	O,A,B, AB	.....
BxB	O, B	A, AB
OxAB	A, B	O, AB
AxAB	A, B, AB	O
BxAB	A, B, AB	O
ABxAB	A, B, AB	O

Given the groups to which the child and the mother belong, a scientist can state which blood group must be represented in the father. If a man accused of paternity does not belong to this group he is automatically shown to be innocent. On the other hand, if he does belong to that group, the fact does not prove that he actually is the father; only that he might be.

Justice Steinbrink's decision is the first to give the blood test *legal* status in this country, but it has been used to settle controversies outside of court several times.

A year ago the test figured in a paternity case in New Haven, Connecticut, when a justice of the peace permitted Dr. Alexander S. Weiner, a blood specialist, to perform the test as a result of which the paternity action was withdrawn. Another case was that of the Bamberger and Watson babies in Chicago. These families believed their babies had been mixed in a maternity hospital. A blood test of the children and parents aided in settling the matter.



Only two drops are needed

The test has also been used in European countries in the detection of crime. It can often be determined, for instance, whether dried blood on the clothing of a person accused of murder is that of the victim or, as the accused will sometimes maintain, it is his own or that of an animal.

Made Transfusion Possible

However, it was not primarily for his aid in the determination of illegitimacy or the detection of crime that Dr. Landsteiner was honored by the award of the Nobel Prize. The greatest importance of his discovery was that it made successful blood-transfusions possible.

Prior to 1900 transfusion had often been suggested by physicians, and occasionally tried. Once in a while the result was a brilliant success. Frequently the opposite was true; no sooner had the blood of a healthy donor entered the body of the patient than a sharp reaction occurred, and death often followed swiftly.

Dr. Landsteiner showed that if the blood of one person is mixed with that of another the red cells in many cases will clump together or "agglutinate." Under the microscope the little discs of the red cells, evenly dispersed over the field in the unclumped condition, gather suddenly into tiny bunches like grapes.

This is due to substances in the serum of certain kinds of blood capable of reacting with materials in the red cells of other kinds of blood. There are, in fact, two different clumping substances, or *agglutinins*, in human blood serum, and two different reacting substances, or *agglutinogens*, in red blood cells.

From the presence or absence of these substances rise the four blood types, the determination of which is extremely simple, requiring only two drops of blood. These are placed on a microscope slide and treated with standard serums known to be of group A and group B. If the blood does not react with either serum, the cells belong to group O. If the cells react only with serum of group A, they belong to group B; if reactions occur only with serum of group B, the blood cells are of group A. Reactions with both sera show that the blood cells are of group AB. In blood transfusions, no harm to the patient can result if he receives blood of the same type as his own.

The enormous practical importance of Dr. Landsteiner's work was borne out during the war, when blood transfusions saved countless thousands of lives. To-day, even in peace, transfusions are of almost hourly occurrence. For instance, in New York City there are nearly 10,000 annually; throughout the country probably several times that number. In many cities supplying blood for transfusion has become a profitable sideline for "donors."

Needless to say, there are many opportunities for abuses in such a trade, unless it is under strong medical control. The problem apparently has been solved in the nation's largest city by the appearance of the Blood Transfusion Betterment Association, which was founded three years ago with the cooperation of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Department of Hospitals and the Department of Health. More than half of the city's 2,000 commercial blood donors are now registered with this organization. Organizations will probably soon appear in other cities, whenever the demand for blood is great enough.

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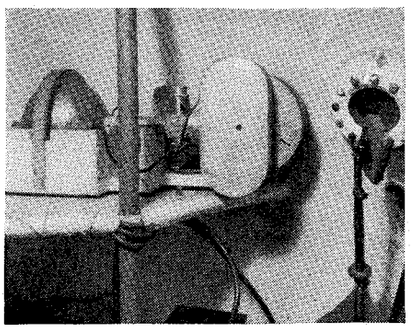
Sky at Great Heights Is Blue, Not Black

Stratosphere Flight of Settle and Fordney Definitely Determines Point Which Had Been in Controversy

Those who have maintained that the sky at great heights is black instead of blue definitely have been proved in error by the stratosphere flight of Lieut.-Com. T. G. W.



Professor Millikan's cosmic ray meter mounted in the gondola of the stratosphere balloon

Settle and Major C. L. Fordney. In a preliminary report to the National Academy of Science, signed by Commander Settle, Major Fordney, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Dr. Robert A. Millikan and eight other scientists connected with the flight, the color of the sky is thus described:

"Close to the horizon the sky was white, due to clouds. This shaded into a steel blue, and then into a saffron yellow, due apparently to light scattered from distant cirrus clouds, and traversing a long path through the atmosphere. Above this highest layer of cloudy or hazy air, the color shaded rapidly through green to a deep blue. This blue showed no tinge of purple or violet."

Tests showed that the skylight, at an angle of 90 degrees from the sun, was almost completely polarized. (Polarized light differs from ordinary light in that all of its vibrations are in one plane perpendicular to the direction of the beam. This can not be detected by the eye, and has no significance in ordinary seeing, but is of importance in studying reflection, refraction and other light phenomena.) The polarization of light in the stratosphere was determined with the aid of a crystal of calcite painted with uniformly spaced black bands, which separated the ordinary and the polarized rays so they could be compared visually.

Another item discussed in the preliminary report was the rapid drift of the balloon in the stratosphere (about 45 knots, or 51 miles an hour). This was considerably greater than occurred on previous stratosphere ascents, and possibly indicates that high winds are to be met with in the stratosphere in the autumn, whereas in summer it is calm.

One of the most important objectives of the flight was to determine, if possible, the true nature of the cosmic rays. Dr. Millikan maintains that they are radiation quanta or waves, similar to light waves, possibly resulting from the formation of heavy atoms out of lighter ones in interstellar space. Dr. Compton holds to the theory that they are electrically charged particles, perhaps electrons, bombarding the earth at enormous velocities. It will be some time still before the data can be computed and analyzed sufficiently to learn whether either of these theories has been proved.

The Crop of Sea-Serpents

Lately a kind of rash of "sea-serpents" has broken out in various parts of the northern hemisphere: the two most notable examples being Bobby, the thirty-foot girlish-eyed monster of Loch Ness, near Inverness, Scotland, and Amy, the camel-headed apparition with two humps at Victoria, B. C. Some have asserted that Amy has a mate, affectionately christened Caddy. A sea-monster was also reported in Spital Pond, near Liverpool, England, but was later exposed as a red-painted rocking horse covered with marsh weeds.

Of all the current sea-serpents, the one most often seen, and by the most reputable witnesses, is that at Loch Ness. The finding of two battered human bodies on the shore of the loch, near where Bobby has been sighted, have given a sinister aspect to the tale, tho there is no direct evidence connecting the creature with the demise of these unfortunates. Bobby has also been photographed, but the unretouched photo, according to observers, reveals little.

A correspondent of *Nature*, one of the most careful of the English scientific journals, recently reported that he had been unable to catch sight of Bobby on a visit made for that purpose to Loch Ness. He also reported the opinions of two professional zoologists. One suggested that Bobby was an unstable mass of drifting peat, the other a white whale or beluga. *Nature's* correspondent seems to believe that there really is something in the loch, "a creature which if not unusual in its own habitat, is unusual in its surroundings in a Highland freshwater loch."

Sea-serpents have been reported at various times by such reputable observers, and in so many parts of the globe, that it is hard to believe they are all figments of imagination. Yet most naturalists and ichthyologists are skeptical of them.

The New York *Times* recently quoted David Starr Jordan, American naturalist, to the effect that some at least of the tales of sea-serpents relate to real fishes of unusual proportions. The frilled shark and another species of shark, the *Squalus maximus*, sometimes fifty feet long, have been taken for sea-serpents; likewise the oarfish, which reaches a length of forty feet.

Science Snap-Shots

Two New Planetoids

More than 1,000 very small planets, known as asteroids or planetoids, have been discovered since 1801, traveling (with one or two exceptions) in orbits lying between those of Mars and Jupiter. To this collection of tiny planets must now be added two more, recently discovered at the Algiers observatory, Algeria.

First Transatlantic Airline

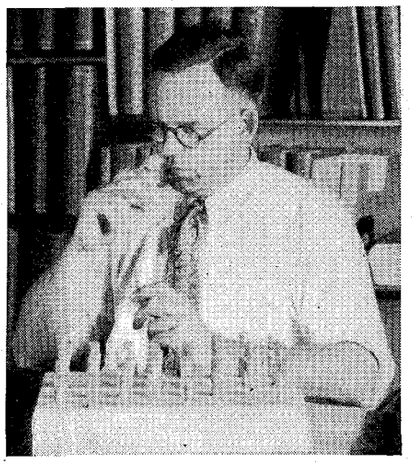
The first transatlantic airline in history is scheduled to begin operation some day next week, when the Lufthansa will start regular mail service from Germany to South America. Land and sea planes will cover the distance each way in five days, the route being from Berlin via France and Spain to Bathhurst, British West Africa; thence across the Atlantic to Natal, Brazil.

A special feature of the route is a "floating island" in mid-Atlantic, between Bathhurst and Natal. This island is the steamship Westfalen, equipped with radio beacon, fuel station and a special "apron" device that will permit planes to alight even in rought weather.

Analyzing Odors

A rose by any other name would smell 6523 (6 fragrant, 5 acid, 2 burnt, 3 caprylic), according to the system of classifying odors developed by E. C. Croker and L. F. Henderson at the laboratory of Arthur D. Little., Inc., at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The figure reveals the relative strengths of the four components of all smells. Caprylic means "goatish."

These components have each been subdivided according to strength into eight degrees and zero. People with educated and very sensitive noses can undoubtedly subdivide the recognizable graduations still farther, but with only a fairly good nose it is theoretically possible to detect 6561 different odors.



Analyzing an odor by comparing it one at a time with 32 "standard" simple odors

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Strauss's "Salome" Forgiven

Revival of the Opera at the Metropolitan Reveals the Change in Moral Viewpoint Since It Was First Produced in America, in 1907, by Heinrich Conried

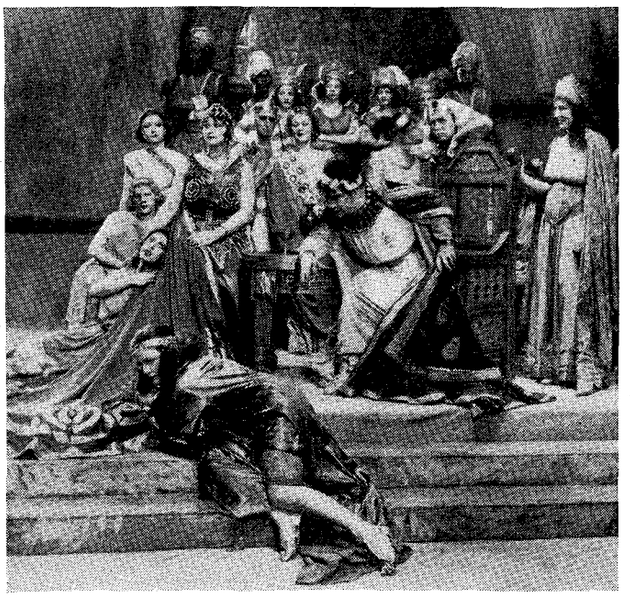
THEY call Salome a returned prodigal of the Metropolitan Opera. She came back to that stage on January 13 in the person of Göta Ljungberg, but she was in no sense a repentent prodigal.

The change in the moral viewpoint of the Metropolitan audience since the reign of Heinrich Conried in 1907, when Richard Strauss's opera was sung once by Mme. Olive Fremstad, was marked on this second occasion. Instead of listening in fearful apprehensions and going out shamefaced, as reporters tell us of the early day, there was a packed house of a non-subscription night, and a standing audience at the end recalling the singers until the count was lost.

Other composers have so accustomed us to the so-called "barbarities" of the atonal system first introduced into music drama by Strauss, as Mr. Henderson (New York *Sun*) informs us, that no offense could be taken on that score. Neither was there any sign that commentators would repeat the demand made by the late Henry E. Krehbiel that a "music reviewer ought to be equipped with a dual nature, intellectual and moral, in order to pronounce fully and fairly upon the qualities of the drama." Mr. Krehbiel showed he was the "embodied conscience stung into righteous fury" which he demanded in passing on "the moral stench with which 'Salome' fills the nostrils of humanity." At this time this attitude was taken by press, pulpit and many of the public so that Mr. Conried was forced to bow to the will of the directors that "Salome" was "objectionable and detrimental to the best interests of the Metropolitan." That performance was given as a benefit for Conried who profited handsomely but the house lost heavily on the discarding of an expensive production. This banishment, according to Mr. Henderson, "called imperatively for a paraphrase of Macaulay's words: "We know no spectacle as ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality."

The fit in New York had passed when Oscar Hammerstein produced the opera with Mary Garden in 1909 at the Manhattan Opera House. The public calmly saw frequent performances by this artiste ideally fitted both physically and temperamentally for the rôle.

Comparisons between Mme. Ljungberg and her predecessors are not altogether in her favor. She has sung the rôle abroad, so was no novice. In an acting rôle of so much movement Mme. Ljungberg's deficiencies in natural grace were sometimes marked. At times she introduced in gesture some of the stylized attitudes of modern dancing which were effective for their oriental suggestions. These were dropped as the frenzy of her passion in demanding the head of *Jokanaan* progressed and in her scene with the severed head.



Wide World

Salome rages at *Herod*'s refusal

Musically the singer is not rated on the level of Olive Fremstad or Mary Garden. Note Lawrence Gilman of *The Herald Tribune:*

"Mme. Ljungberg is neither a Fremstad nor a Garden. She is not qualified to give us a *Salome* so beautiful, or so movingly sung, as Olive Fremstad's—tho some of the music lay too high for the incomparable Olive. Nor has Mme. Ljungberg the histrionic genius of the immortal Miss Garden, whose enactment of the part was unsurpassable in its febrile sensuality and its maleficent fascination.

"Mme. Ljungberg brings to the rôle her vivid (tho at times erratic) instinct for pictorial effect. Her *Salome* is a fairly plausible blend of the perversely infantile and the sensual. It is quite wanting in intensity. Her singing of the appallingly difficult music is a courageous and creditable essay—at moments it is more than that, as in several passages of the Finale. There, the reiterated and sustained G-sharps of *Salome's* first exultant outburst, and the great cantilena at the end of the scene, with its soaring line and its triumphant A-sharps, had their essential quality of passion and fanatical intensity, and much of their incongruous ecstasy.

"It is to be regretted that Mme. Ljungberg chose to dance in person the celebrated 'Dance of the Seven Veils,' which was a dull and tame and quite innocuous exhibition. She should have delegated this task, as Mme. Fremstad did before her. And where, oh where, did Mme. Ljungberg pick up her costume?"

Mme. Ljungberg's dance of the seven veils amounted to nullity which perhaps was intended to avoid the cause of offense which was Froelich's in 1907. It began with a few mild movements suggestive of the *dance du ventre* but these were soon abandoned for active movements of no discoverable pattern. The veils instead of being used for concealment of physical charms were hung like streamers from the elbows, neck and waist, and as they were discarded were waved, like *Isolde's* signals, at *Herod*, at the audience, and one was dropped into the cistern on the Baptist's head.

The other principal singers in the cast, Mr. Lorenz as *Herod*, Miss Manski as *Herodias*, Mr. Clemens as *Narraboth* come off with less praise from Mr. Gilman, tho that fine singer Mr. Schoor is credited with doing "what he could to make impressive the one failure of Strauss's music drama—that pompous and prosy bore, *Jokanaan*." The high mark of the performance he called the superb reading of the score by Mr. Bodanzky, which was "throughout vivid in exposition, sensitive in nuance, completely authoritative in style—surely one of the outstanding things in his career."

The setting designed by Donald Oenslager was more beautiful, more imaginative than either the former Metropolitan or Manhattan investitures. The baleful story of Oscar Wilde moved in the dim light of an early evening. There on the left was the platform before Herod's banqueting hall throwing a light upon the center of the stage and leaving in a semi-obscurity the cistern where the Baptist was confined. A long flight of steps rose on one side of the rear stage offset on the other by a row of darkling trees, through which a full moon shone. Before the tragedy was finished the moon had disappeared and blood red clouds hung over the scene.

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What Price Public Art?

Speculation Over Results Is Roused by Administration's Plan to Give Artists Work Decorating Government Buildings

THE Government's project to help needy artists by setting them to work decorating public buildings was sure to rouse speculation as to the results in the form of art. One impression was that the decorations were not to be left in the artist's hands in the choice of subject, but were to be "records of national activities, especially under the recovery program," which led the Baltimore *Sun* to paraphrase the order as "the Blue Eagle scream in art as well as in industry." It amused itself in suggesting some themes in the tradition of historical painting, such as "President Roosevelt Crossing the Ice," "General Johnson Freeing the Wage Slaves," "Flight of the Dollar," "Spirit of '26 Price Level." It enjoined the various Committees to keep an eye on the artists, after what the Rockefellers went through with Diego Rivera.

IS THIS ARTIST RELIEF?
—Shoemaker in Chicago *Daily News*

"These artists are natural Bolsheviki, and some morning the collector of customs at Galveston, Texas, will wake up to find, down in the lower left-hand corner of a grand panorama, described as 'Roosevelt Leading the Rugged Individualists Out of the Wilderness,' a diminutive figure of a fat man named Hoover, fishing with one hand and, with the other, thumbing his nose at the whole thing."

The Troy *Times* also played with the idea, imagining representatives of the "delicatessen" school painting "still—very still—life studies of bananas, carrots and onions, gayly exposed in a bowl"; or "The dilapidated out-house and barn school," taking the leaning tower of Pisa as a model and thinking nothing of the force of gravity. It quoted Vladimir Mostli, a leading artist in Pittsburgh:

"Suppose that among the boys and girls who go to work painting murals in public buildings there are pre-Raphaelites and painters of nudes. What would it be like to have said painters of nudes putting a lot of the same on the walls of a school? Or the pre-Raphaelites doing Diogenes in a barrel to remind the taxpayers that they are in the same?"

Some of the older artists like Harry W. Watrous, president of the National Academy of Design, are fearful that the project reveals "an atmosphere of exploitation of so-called 'modern art.' But Mrs. Juliana R. Force, director of the Whitney Museum of American Art, and also appointed head of the New York branch of CWA, asserted that her "instructions from the Government are to relieve artists in distress, not to promote any particular kind of art."

Jo Davidson, American sculptor, hailed the project on his recent arrival from Europe and blew a fresh wind of common sense upon the controversy over the kind of art we are likely to get:

"Some of the work, unquestionably a good bit of it, will be bad. But that's all right. There'll probably be lots of arguments and criticism, too. People will be complaining that the idea is a failure before it's even started, and artists will kick about obstacles to their inspiration and all that sort of rot. That's all right, too. People aren't gods. And if there is any great art to be expressed, this is the best way to bring it out.

"Time will decide what is good. The important thing is to put the artists to work. And only the Government can employ the artist this way."

Davidson has no fear that the artist himself is going to get any harm from the "official nature of such employment:

"Official art! What was Greece, what was Egypt, what was India? Wasn't that official art? Did it matter to the artists of India that Buddha had to be pictured with definite, immutable gestures? Does it make any difference that Venus de Medici had always to be portrayed the same way? That doesn't make all the Venuses alike. The greatness of some exists anyway."

Metropolitan's New President

The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art announce the election of George Blumenthal, retired banker, philanthropist and art patron, to the post left vacant by William Sloane Coffin, who died on December 16.

Mr. Blumenthal has been a trustee of the Museum since 1909, and has served on the executive committee since 1910, becoming its chairman in 1932. His service to art has been great, not only in this country, but also in France, from whose Government he has received the order of the Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

In 1928, Mr. Blumenthal and his wife, the late Mrs. Blumenthal, gave the Metropolitan Museum $1,000,000 providing that, until after their deaths the income should be added to the principal and that thereafter the fund should be used for the purchase of works of art. Both he and his wife were active in art collecting for many years, and many gifts from them have enriched the Museum's collections. Mrs. Blumenthal was the founder of the American Foundation for French Art and Thought.

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art
George Blumenthal

Mr. Blumenthal exactly fulfills the immemorial requirements of the post, says the New York *Herald Tribune*, and that is "the doubling of the man of affairs with the connoisseur":

"Both are essential. The interests of the Museum can be well served only if they are governed simultaneously through channels of executive administration, through decisions of high policy and through artistic taste. They are the interests of a little world by itself, one in which practical experience is related to questions of esthetic judgment, and in this dual rôle Mr. Blumenthal is peculiarly qualified to shine.

No Jazz for Ireland

"Down with Jazz; Out With Paganism," ran the signs of a procession at Mohall Leitrim, Ireland. A crusade against dancing to this music is being supported by the Government and the Catholic Church.

Mr. de Valera voiced his disapproval in writing:

"I sincerely hope the efforts to restore the national forms of dancing will be successful."

The clerical view was presented by Cardinal Macrory in these words:

"I heartily wish success to your campaign against all-night jazz dancing. I know nothing about jazz dances except that I understand they are suggestive and demoralizing."

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Billy Sunday's War on the Devil in New York

The Necessity of Standing in Front of Microphone Limits His Calisthenics, But the Evangelist, in Fine Fettle Despite His Years, Is Greeted by Large Crowds

THE Rev. William Ashley Sunday came out of the West for a two-weeks' bout with the devil in New York. The two have fought in half the cities of the country, and New York turned out a big gallery for the evangelist's return to the ring.

Mr. Sunday, and "Ma" Sunday, as she is affectionately called among the sawdust trailers, have their home in the Hood River Valley in Oregon, famous for its apples and strawberries. New York is more famous for its plums, political variety. Whether any of the plum pickers listened to Mr. Sunday's ripping epigrams on greed and other assorted sins is not recorded. Be that as it may, Mr. Sunday was in fine fettle despite his years and his long service in saving sinners.

"I have got just as much ginger and tabasco sauce for God as ever," he shouted, and his audience believed him. Both vials were running over. Somewhat portly and partially bald, his general appearance was that of a man of forty-five. As late as 1931 he was still breaking tabernacle furniture in reaching for an uppercut on the devil's chin.

Not So Athletic Now

But this time the necessity of having to stand in front of a microphone cramped his calisthenics. He is accustomed to leaping all over the platform, tearing off his coat and vest, working himself into a lather of perspiration, taking off his collar and tie to give more play to his vocal cords, sometimes rolling up his sleeves to demonstrate how he would sock the devil if only he would come up to face him. He indulged in no imitation of Salome's leg-shaking. One of his best old-time lines was his description of that noted bawd: "She stuck a leg out like a quarter past twelve and all the boys said 'hot stuff.'" And the athletic exhorter would put out his own calves as high as ten minutes past two to illustrate. He wanted to show that he was better than Salome.

This time Mr. Sunday merely elevated himself to a chair when the spirit moved him. There was no disarray of clothing. The paunchy prophet was spic and span in frock coat, striped trousers and spats, with a big pearl stickpin in his plain tie. "Ma" Sunday, sitting on the platform behind him, wore a black coat trimmed with fox fur, black felt hat and black oxfords. A corsage of violets and a single tea rose on her breast and a black and white striped scarf about her neck completed her ensemble.

When the two entered Calvary Baptist Church, where the great Fundamentalist, Dr. John Roach Straton, used to pack the pews, and whose pastor now is Dr. Will H. Houghton, the church was filled to overflowing. Many were turned away. It was the old-time religion that Mr. Sunday preached. "One reason sin flourishes," he shouted, "is that it is treated like a cream puff, a charlotte russe instead of as a rattlesnake. Prudery is no sign of virtue."

Some of his remembered sayings are:

Wide World

BILLY AND "MA" SUNDAY

The great evangelist in action against the devil

"If we'd all quit sin and serve God we'd have the devil in the hospital by the Fourth of July."

"Religion isn't a matter of rites and ceremonies, tho some people find them helpful. You can find God in a white-washed shed, in the subway, or on the street."

"Some churches are so cold you could skate down the aisle and there are icicles hanging from the chandeliers."

"If it's religious to preach a man's funeral sermon when he croaks, how much more valuable is it to save his soul while he's alive!"

"The people are surfeited with whoopee, ballyhoo, wisecracks and jackass asininity."

"Companionate marriage is barnyard marriage. There's no love among hogs."

"Much of the trouble in the world is caused by the modernistic preachers—they don't preach the Bible."

"I think as a nation and a world we are facing a crisis. Every nation reaches a crisis. Nobody can hand God the hot end of the poker . . ."

"I guess it is up to me to give you some real preaching. The time has come when the preachers of this country have got to be something more than theological mummies."

"Agnosticism is as sterile as death. Its only argument is ridicule. Its only remedy is revolution."

"I never heard of anyone being saved by Plato or Socrates."

"It's true there is a heaven and a hell."

Mr. Sunday quit baseball thirty-eight years ago to take up evangelism. He is said to have been a great baserunner, and claims to have rounded the bases in fourteen seconds flat. Because of that he was for a long time lead-off hitter. It used to be disputed among scorers whether he wasn't the first player ever to make a triple play unassisted. He is said never to have claimed it himself, but to have accorded the honor to Neal Ball.

Mr. Sunday married Miss Helen A. Thompson, whom he met in Chicago, in 1888. One of his sayings is: "If you want your wife to be an angel, don't treat her like the devil. Love is something you can't quarantine."

Dissuading Would-be Suicides

More than 1,000 people can thank the National Save-a-Life League of New York City that they are alive to-day. It is the business of that unique organization to dissuade people from committing suicide. Its work has been remarkably successful.

According to its report for 1932, only two of the would-be suicides interviewed refused to listen to advice, and both later attempted to kill themselves. Both attempts failed and have not been repeated.

The founder and president of this last-chance organization is Dr. Henry M. Warren. In his absence his chief assistant, Miss Lona Bonnell, said it was not unusual to see an average of eight persons who announce that life had become unbearable and that they intend to do away with themselves.

"It is mainly a question of letting them talk it out," she said. "You see they feel they can talk to a stranger where they hesitate even to discuss what is bothering them with relatives or friends. Their problems —and the majority are serious ones—have grown in; they grow out of all proportion; there does not seem to be any answer.

"But when you let them talk it out, you can see both sides of the picture and it is not difficult to find the solution. We help them in other ways, but our main concern is spiritual. If we can get these people to a real faith in God, we know they are safe."

Dr. Warren's report showed that his workers had 2,816 interviews at the office; visited 1,084 families where suicides had occurred and 2,168 homes where suicide had been attempted. The youngest of those dissuaded from self-destruction was a girl of fifteen; the oldest was a man of sixty.

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Southern Women Fight Lynching Evil

MEN are the lynchers, tho it happens occasionally that women go to the "party" and take their children with them.

"Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the Constitution." So Cole Blease, campaigning in 1930 for reelection to the United States Senate. It was two weeks after a lynching in Union County.

Soon after the Blease outburst, Mrs. Clelia P. McGovern, member of one of Charleston's original families, said in a statement to the press: "Hundreds of thousands of white women in the South feel that the law, as represented by sheriffs, juries and judges, is their honorable and reliable protection and avenger. . . . Women have in every [Southern] State passed resolutions repudiating the use of the name of the white woman of the South as a cloak for mob violence. They state that they stand for legal protection of all women and lawful execution of those convicted of crime, be it what it will. The women of the South are not afraid to stand by the Constitution.

MRS. JESSIE D. AMES

Director of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching

Courtesy John T. Berry

MRS. ATWOOD MARTIN

Chairman of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching

For Cooperative Plan

That statement effectively represents the attitude of Southern Women to-day, as expressed in a resolution adopted by the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching calling upon the President and their Governors and representatives in Congress to work out a cooperative plan for suppression of mob murder. The resolution offers no suggestion as to the nature of the plan, but the majority of the delegates present from twelve of thirteen Southern States thought that approval of a Federal antilynching law would interfere with the campaign of education now being carried on in the South. Through churches and other organizations the Association expects to spread its antilynching teachings among more than 1,000,000 Southern women. It is their name that has been used as the most frequent excuse for mob vengeance.

Yet the records show that few of those lynched had committed the one crime which is unpardonable in Southern eyes. Of 3,724 people lynched in the United States from 1889 through 1930, four-fifths were Negroes, less than one-sixth of whom were accused of rape. It might be said, parenthetically, that in such cases the law rarely delays in settling the account. Many lynchings have occurred after due conviction of the offender.

In their resolution the Association of Southern Women, whose headquarters are in Atlanta, declare their deliberate conclusion to be "that the crime of lynching is a logical result in every community that pursues the policy of humiliation and degradation of a part of its citizenship because of accident of birth; that exploits and intimidates the weaker element in its population for economic gain; that refuses equal educational opportunity to one portion of its children; that segregates arbitrarily a whole race in unsanitary, ugly sections; that permits the lawless elements of both races to congregate in these segregated areas, with little fear of molestation by the law; and, finally, that denies a voice in control of government to any fit and proper citizen because of race."

The association records itself as being in favor of "any legal measure that promises sure and permanent eradication of lynching," and goes on to say that "past experience has demonstrated that State and local authorities and public opinion on which they depend have failed to bring to justice members of lynching mobs in spite of the fact that their identity was well known."

Mrs. Atwood Martin, of Louisville, Kentucky, chairman of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, and Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of Atlanta, director of the organization, were appointed a committee to take the resolution to the President.

This action on the part of a militant band of Southern women may have a strong bearing on the antilynching bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Costigan of Colorado and Senator Wagner of New York, both Democrats. This bill would impose a penalty of five years' imprisonment, or $5,000 fine, or both, upon any State officer who had failed to exercise due diligence in protecting a charge from mob violence or to do his utmost in apprehending and convicting members of such a mob. Counties in which lynchings occurred would be subject to a forfeit of $10,000, recoverable through a suit in the name of the United States.

If its fate may be judged by that of the Dyer antilynching bill, presented to other Congresses, the chances of the Costigan-Wagner bill are not good. It will be considered as a trespass upon the authority of the States, and, in the final analysis, as simply another law against action already outlawed. Would a mob willing to burn a courthouse whose cost the county must defray stop at a fine on the county of $10,000?

It is said on behalf of the bill, however, that it would operate only where State action has failed.

The Guidance of Youth

There is still danger of revolt of youth in the United States, says Walter T. Diack, general secretary of the New York City Y. M. C. A., in his annual report. A vital problem, he asserts, remains in finding constructive work for the millions of young men who are graduated from high schools and colleges each year and who are seeking a livelihood in the business and professional worlds; their work must not lead them into a "blind alley."

"The serious problems of the depression did not begin with the stock market crash," says the report. "They began when young men, who had been taught to think, found the doors of employment closed to them. They began when these young men found that in a world of plenty they were unable to earn a living. This is a situation which can not be solved by the bread line or the lodging house. It can only be solved by taking thought of the morrow for the youth of our country and endeavoring to adjust the economic structure so that it provides equal opportunity to all.

"In the past our country has afforded such bounteous opportunities for the gaining of wealth that by the old slipshod method of trial and error men managed to achieve a comfortable position in life, many of them doing work that provided no personal satisfaction and for which they were not well fitted.

"That day has passed and if we do not wish to sow the seeds of revolution we must offer the same intelligence to the guidance of youth that we bring into play when a great war descends upon us."

The Government is conscious of the problem and has not forgotten youth in the national recovery program. Work has been provided for nearly half a million young men in the Civil Conservation Camps, and opportunity is offered those able to teach in the educational centers established by the Government. Youth will be served as industry revives.

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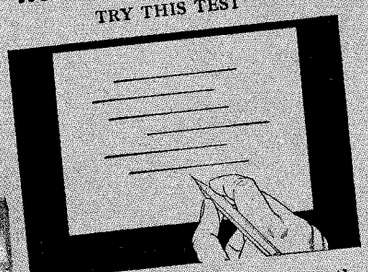
It takes Healthy Nerves

ANTON LEKANG—National Ski Jump Champion of the United States, 1932. With over forty titles and trophies behind him, Anton Lekang, a Camel smoker for many years, says: "A day's last Camel tastes just as good as the first one. They never interfere with healthy nerves."

Copyright, 1934, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

HOW ARE YOUR NERVES?
TRY THIS TEST



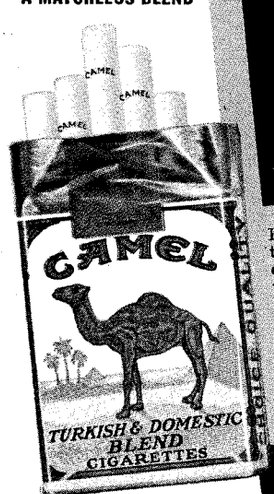
Here is a series of six lines, exactly the same length. Have someone count quickly, one, two, three, four, five, six, while you divide each line exactly in half. Now measure each line with a ruler. What's your score? The average person divides the lines within one-eighth of an inch.

Florence Burnham (Camel smoker), famous woman motorboat racer, divides them within one-sixteenth of an inch.

IT IS MORE FUN TO KNOW

It is a fact that Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE tobaccos than any other popular brand.

A MATCHLESS BLEND



Steady Smokers turn to Camels

ANTON LEKANG, winner of over 40 titles and trophies, smokes Camels steadily—without a sign of jangled nerves. He says:

"The most important elements in ski jumping are correct timing and healthy nerves. In fact, they add up to the same thing because you cannot have correct timing *without* healthy nerves. I have been jumping at championship ski-runs for years. And I have smoked Camels steadily for even longer. They are the only cigarette that I don't get tired of. A day's last Camel tastes just as good as the first one. And Camels never interfere with healthy nerves."

Countless thousands are changing to Camels. And they are urging others to join them! Camels *are* milder. They have a rich, satisfying flavor. And they leave your nerves smooth and unruffled.

Camel's Costlier Tobaccos

NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES . . NEVER TIRE YOUR TASTE

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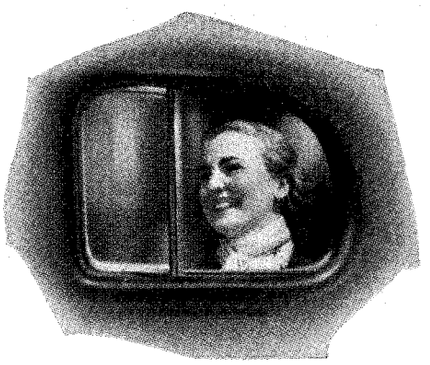

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Tale of Two Cities in a Bicycle War

Ogden's Rivalry Toward Salt Lake City Led to Kidnaping of the Transcontinental Relay, in a Lawless Detour Which Slowed Down Its Pace Through Utah

By H. K. Chambers

A MUTINY that ran like wildfire around the shores of Great Salt Lake made the most troublesome tangle in the 3,000-mile bicycle relay from ocean to ocean, when Bryan first ran for President.

In recalling that greatest of bicycle achievements, in The Digest of December 9, this writer mentioned that the relay at one point raised the temperature of an inter-city feud almost to shooting point. Now it can be told that the cities were Ogden and Salt Lake.

Ogden was the active agent in the imbroglio, which grew out of that familiar factor in American progress, the fierce anxiety of an up-and-coming town not to be forever outshone by an older and historically secure rival.

The earlier story, covering the start from San Francisco and certain exciting moments on the Sierras and in the Nevada sagebrush, brought letters from Digest readers far and wide. Some of the writers had taken part in the relay, and some had seen it pass, while others of a younger generation were curious to hear more of the bicycle's greatest triumph in its heyday.

"In order to bring the bicycle again into popularity," wrote John H. D. Blanke from Barrington, Illinois, "the Federal Government might appropriate several million dollars to construct concrete bicycle paths along one side of all main highways. Considerable work would thus be created for thousands of unemployed, and millions of people would be brought back to health and joy through bicycle riding."

Mr. Blanke mentions that in 1921 he rode a bicycle from western Iowa to Boston, carrying a tent and other equipment.

Alfred Reeves, vice-president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, writes: "Referring to page twenty-eight of the December 9 issue, I certainly hope you will have a large number of the cycling articles that I am sure will interest a great many others who heard about that pastime, but did not ride on their own account."

Of prime importance for the purpose of this chronicle was a letter from W. D. Rishel, organizer of the Utah State Automobile Association and manager of its tour bureau. Out where the West begins, Mr. Rishel is recognized as one of the most active parents of the Lincoln Highway. Of the transcontinental relay he writes:

"I had the management of that race from Truckee to Kearney, and I well remember you and another correspondent who followed the race by train, stopping frequently, as I did. Many of the youngsters who rode in that race are still alive.

"Frequently I refer to the relay in my writings and public speaking, and it is surprizing how little of the present-day generation know of its having happened. An account of it all as you remember it would be most interesting."

At the time of the relay, "Big Bill" Rishel was one of the West's most powerful bicycle pioneers over trackless mountains and deserts and along the bumpiest of railroad ties. As he was the storm-center of the aforesaid Ogden-Salt Lake imbroglio, and in every way a commanding figure in the relay, it will be of interest to quote from an historic reference to him in Charles Kelly's "Salt Desert Trails" (Western Printing Company, Salt Lake):

"BIG BILL" RISHEL IN THE 90's

Biked across Great Salt Lake Desert, showed way for the Lincoln Highway, managed transcontinental relay, organized Utah State Automobile Association

"It fell to the lot of William D. Rishel, a young man who was then president of a bicycle club in Cheyenne, Wyoming, to locate a practicable route from that place to Truckee, California. Having no maps of the old trails, this young man started out across the deserts in the general direction of San Francisco, on a bicycle. Many times he crossed the old trails, but since the pioneers and goldseekers had been forced to make their way from waterhole to waterhole, their route was considerably longer than necessary for the swift bicycle."

Then comes an account of Rishel's feat with a companion in bicycling across the Great Salt Lake Desert—a feat that he swore he would not attempt again for a million dollars, but without which the Lincoln Highway might not be securely spanning the desert now, saving a long northern detour. From the Platte to the Sierras it follows closely the route pioneered by "Big Bill" on his bike thirty-seven years ago, and it is now paved almost every bit of the way from New York to San Francisco.

He rode two relays in the transcontinental, and jumped in wherever trouble broke. Here and there he had to transport outside riders to thinly settled stretches. In one case he trained a brace of Indian bucks for the job, but it happened that they were not needed. That, by the way, was at Battle Mountain, Nevada, the scene of the sagebrush drama sketched in the previous story.

On the following morning this chronicler hopped off an eastbound train somewhere west of Great Salt Lake and on the edge of Great Salt Lake Desert, which looked tender and inviting in the morning light, a jolly big lawn offering a romp to some curious hillocks that were really mountains a day's journey or farther away. At the station buzzed a flock of excited wheelmen surrounding one of their number who was cinching a bristling cartridge belt about his body. A large six-shooter hung from it.

His name was Sam. He was thickset and solemn looking. The reporter gathered amid the babel that the relay had failed to arrive, no news could be obtained of it, and these Ogden lads had jumped to the conclusion that it had been sidetracked across the desert by Salt Lake, the big bad wolf, to chisel unfortunate Ogden out of her place in the sun. But Sam was going after it. Sam hoped to intercept the lost packet and wrest it from its abductors. Sam was an old hand with a shooting iron, and —this was whispered—he would stop at nothing for dear old Ogden. Solemn Sam patted his holster, mounted his wheel and pedaled off southeastward into the desert.

Later this writer, during a wild day in Ogden with "Big Bill" Rishel, pieced together little by little the complicated story of the kidnaped relay, and began to realize that Sam and his six-shooter were barking up the wrong tree. Salt Lake had nothing to do with the disappearance of the packet. As afterward appeared, it had been spirited away by a group of Ogden conspirators through canyons north of the lake, and this writer has since dreamed of Sam with a rusty bicycle and six-shooter and a Rip Van Winkle beard, creaking about the desert in search of the international relay and wondering if Bryan was President.

But there was bitter reality in the day of conflict and mystification that "Big Bill" and three companions spent in Ogden, face to face with a hostile population. That day shall be dealt with in a future article.

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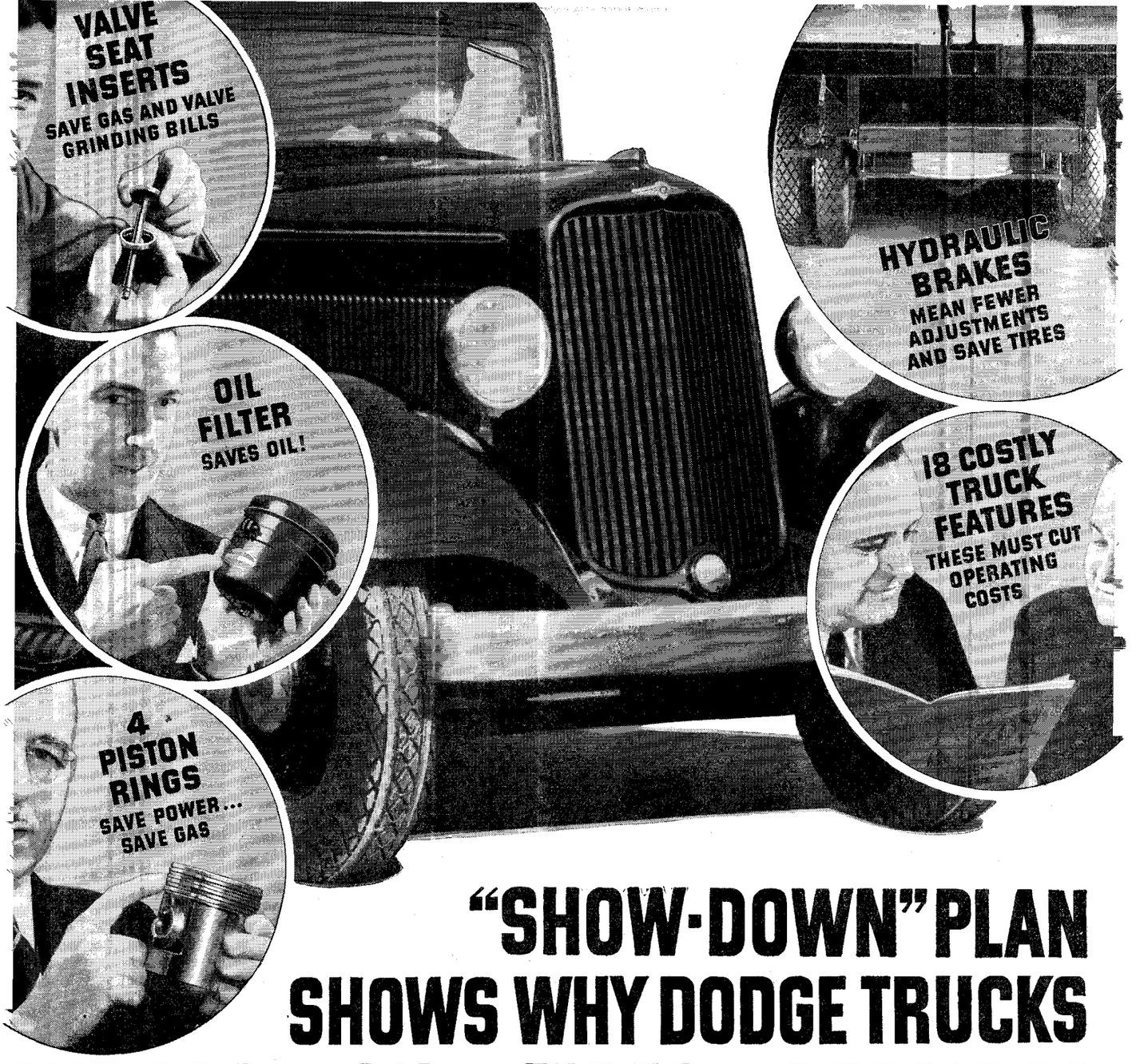

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HERE is no mistaking Dodge extra value ın the low-price field when you check up yourself feature-by-feature. Thousands e made an out-and-out, "Show-Down" ıparison. The result is a gigantic swing of ers to Dodge. Sales in the last four months e gained four times faster than the field. Iere is Dodge, priced with the lowest, yet ling the field in costly features by an almost elievable margin. And they are features t unquestionably save gasoline, oil, tires, repair bills... such features of fine truck lding as hydraulic brakes, oil filter, cast ı braking surfaces, full pressure lubrication, floating rear axle, 4-bearing crankshaft, ve seat inserts, roller bearing universals eighteen extra-value features in all.

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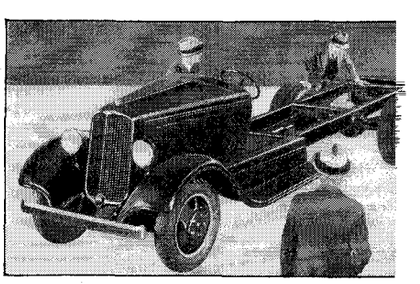

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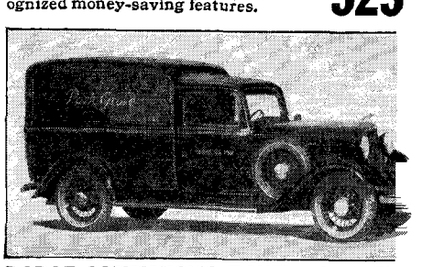

DODGE COMMERCIAL PANEL—6 cyl. The handsomest panel truck ever seen on any road. Has Floating Power engine mountings, hydraulic brakes, valve seat inserts, and many other features. **$595***

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Game-Preserve Breeding and Shooting

The Solution of Shooting Problems for Most Sportsmen, Even in the Near Future, Lies in Restricted Areas, Stocked and Controlled by Breeders of Game-Birds

By Lawrence B. Smith

THE future of American game-birds in the wild state is still a much mooted and open question. One may pick up a national periodical one week and be told that the shooting in the vicinity of New York City is still all that can be desired, and the next week or two he may read in another equally popular magazine that the future of American shooting is nil. Naturally there are arguments on both sides of the question, but there is little doubt, but that in the general consensus of opinion, game-bird shooting is not improving and it is merely a matter of time when it will be in general a serious problem for the average gunner, as it is to-day in specific instances.

True there are some districts throughout the country where game-birds of various species still abound and for those who are living in such sections or who have easy access to them, shooting presents no great problem. However, the average sportsman who has comparatively few days to devote to shooting is without doubt finding it more and more difficult to get his sport without going to considerable expense, and expenditure of time.

Posting of possible shooting coverts is becoming more and more strict, and rightly so. The property owner, whether or not he is interested in shooting himself, resents the intrusion of undesirable gunners who have no respect for property rights. True these are in the minority, but a few instances are enough to turn land-owners against all gunners in general, and in a great many cases they are justified.

The question then arises—how can the gunner of moderate means get some shooting at a fair price *regularly?* This is being solved in a great many instances by the so-called Game-Breeder's Preserve. Here the game breeder who has had, until the last few years, a good market for his birds, finds himself, due to prevailing conditions, overstocked and his income reduced thereby. In many instances, where the State laws permit it, he has disposed of his excess

© Courtesy of *Field & Stream* Magazine

stock by leasing the shooting of his land and supplying the birds to be shot. This so far has been limited to pheasants, which are easily handled, but there is no reason why it should not be extended to other game-birds capable of being raised in captivity and in quantity and economically, such as mallard duck and quail, the breeding problems of which have been practically solved.

Again the farmer who has waste land and run-down pasture can help out his budget by selling shooting rights and raising birds therefor. This not only benefits him but the country at large, for if properly supervised not only must he put out a goodly percentage of birds over those taken, but many more drift out of his land into open shooting territory bordering it. This has been clearly proven by statistics, a fine example being cited by the Izaak Walton League, in the statistics furnished through their Michigan division. To quote briefly in respect to this point—"The twelve preserves operating in 1931 comprised a total acreage of 23,658 or approximately 2,000 acres each, liberated 8,554 or an average of 713 birds each, and killed 1,640 or 137 birds each, leaving 6,914 free range birds. This average yearly can not do otherwise than materially add to the number of birds to be found in the Michigan coverts. With 1,000 such preserves operating in southern Michigan upon the same averages, 2,000,000 acres of pheasant territory would be utilized, producing yearly 713,000 and liberating 570,400 free range birds.

"With an estimated pheasant territory of 20,000 square miles, or 12,800,000 acres, this would leave outside of the preserves, 10,800,000 acres of hunting territory. With 10,800,000 acres of unmanaged pheasant territory still existing, the free-lance hunter would not only find a greatly increased number of birds, but also ample territory to insure good hunting for the future."

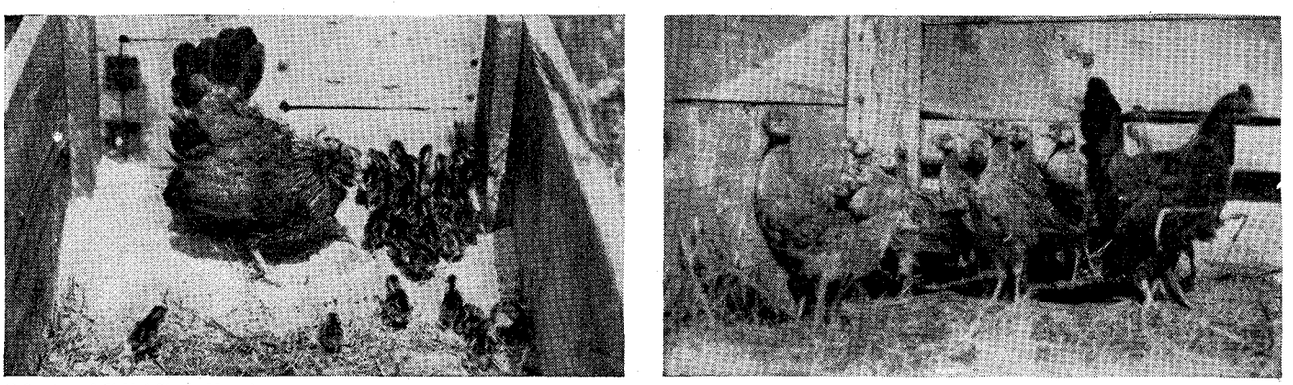
While this statement refers specifically to pheasant in the State of Michigan, the possibilities of other game-birds in other States is most evident.

So much for the game-breeder, farmer, group of farmers, and group of sportsmen. The individual if financially able can do the same thing and assure for himself and his friends good shooting, of a sort it is true, within reasonable limits and at a cost depending upon the extent of the shoot. This can all be done provided locality, terrain and conditions make it possible, and the law allows it. This is the stumbling block in most cases. Not so much because of any desire to impose hardships upon the citizen who wishes to create his own shooting, as on account of political expediency and a lack of understanding of the general benefits to be derived through his personal endeavors.

Intelligent legislation of this character is, however, becoming more and more prevalent, and year by year States are falling into line and enacting new laws or modifying old ones favoring the farmer, game breeder and game-preserve enthusiast, to the advantage of the public domain.

The expression game-preserve has had in the past, to many, the meaning of unfair restriction and privilege. It has suggested an undemocratic idea of snobbery, and the exclusion of the general public from something it should share in. This idea is totally

(Continued on page 36)



© Courtesy of *Field & Stream* Magazine

The hen helps the game-bird breeder; a proven method of raising quail and pheasant. (Left) A hen with her huddled brood of quail chicks. (Right) A hen with a brood of three-months-old Ring-Neck pheasants, just after being caught on the rearing field

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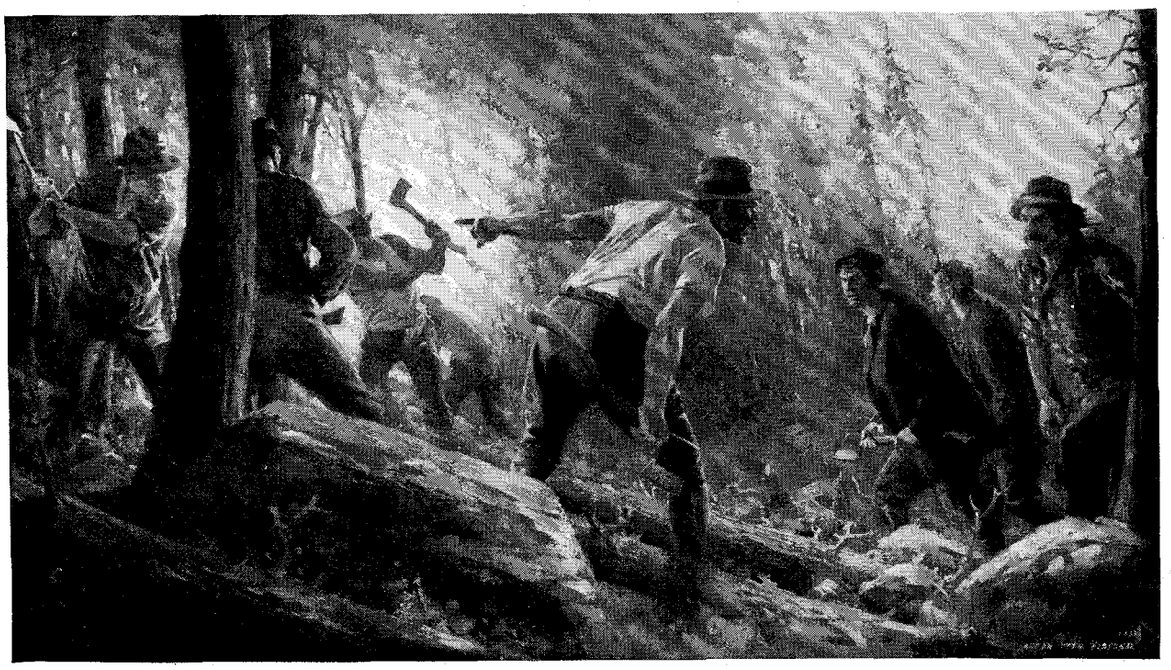
Fight Pneumonia—

It ravages with the speed of a forest fire



PNEUMONIA causes the death of approximately 100,000 people in this country every year. Many of these deaths result because the speed with which it attacks the patient is not matched by promptness of defense.

In rare instances, a person apparently in the best of health is stricken with pneumonia. But usually the disease is contracted by one whose vitality has been lowered by exhaustion or exposure, or who has been dragging himself around for several days through sheer will power or stubbornness, while suffering from a protracted cold.

During the critical stages of an attack of pneumonia the patient's chance of recovery often depends largely upon well-trained, faithful nursing.

There is a serum which is of great assistance in some types of pneumonia. It has helped to save many lives. If your doctor advises its use, have it administered at the earliest possible moment. Time is vital. A fire may be quenched when small, but becomes uncontrollable as a conflagration.

While victory over some diseases can be achieved only by months and sometimes years of patient resistance, the battle against pneumonia is usually won or lost in a comparatively short space of time—sometimes it is a matter of days or merely hours. Meet the speed of pneumonia's attack with greater speed in defense.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly mail, free, its booklet "Just a Cold? Or"—Address Booklet Department 234-L.

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Cricket, the Englishman's Baseball Game

By G. Leslie Brayshaw

"IT isn't cricket," is the phrase used by British people the world over to condemn whatever is dishonest, unfair, or unsporting. People of all classes and almost all ages play cricket, slum children and villagers as keenly as Harrovians and county veterans. Cricket has a lyric note, with its players in their white flannels against the green turf, the trees' shadows lengthening in the sun, the comfortable sound of the willow bat striking the ball. Tho it is zestfully fought, the halts after each "over," the time taken for the coming of a new batsman, and the periods for lunch and tea, give the game a leisurely character. Vast crowds throng the county matches, applauding each good stroke or clever bit of fielding as they sit around the edges of the field. Fittingly enough a cricket match is a chief event of the London Season—the Eton-Harrow match at Lord's, first played in 1805, Byron being on the Harrow side. Every Saturday afternoon the leagues centered in the industrial towns have matches arousing tense partizanship and village cricket retains a proud place.

Acme

C. H. Archer batting for the All-Philadelphia Eleven in the match with the Vandals Rugby and Cricket Club of Cambridge University, England

The game has had a long history. Guildford schoolboys played it in primitive fashion about 1550, and the game attracted Cromwell in his youth. The eastern Weald is now honored as "the cradle" of the game tho Hambledon, the Hampshire village where the Hambledon club originated, was an important nursery. The Marylebone Cricket Club, the ruling body of the sport, was founded in 1788 and still makes its home at Lord's, the celebrated London ground named after Thomas Lord who opened it.

A match was played at New York in 1751. Several New York teams sprang up between 1840 and 1870, and Philadelphia was another active center. The Massachusetts Cricket Association was started in 1871 and other strongholds were San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago and Cincinnati. English, West Indian and Canadian sides have played here and during the 1932 season the Australians toured the country. America has produced some very able cricketers, among them being J. A. Lester, who captained the Philadelphians in 1904, and J. B. King, recognized as one of the best bowlers in the world. Every week-end in New York City and neighboring New Jersey league matches are in progress during the summer. It is written that had there been enough players in earlier times in New York State for regular matches there would have been no baseball.

To the unknowing spectator cricket may seem both boring and baffling so a description of how it is played should prove helpful. The contest is between two teams of eleven men each. The "pitch" is twenty-two yards long and at each end stands a "wicket" consisting of three vertical stumps of wood twenty-seven inches high, on which rest two wooden "bails," each about four inches long. The bat, usually thirty-six inches long, is made of willow and has a cane handle. The hard ball, covered with red leather, weighs about five and a half ounces.

One team fields while the other bats, as in the case of baseball, and the side making the most runs wins. As there must be a batsman at each wicket, when the tenth man is out the side is out and the inning is closed. A run is scored when each batsman runs to the opposite wicket. Play starts with a "bowler" sending down the ball with an overarm action to the batsman at the other wicket. He bowls six or eight balls, which are called an "over," and then the fielders change places ready for a second bowler at the other end. The batsman scores when he hits the ball far enough from a fielder to make it safe for himself and his partner to run from one wicket to the other. The fielder throws the ball back to either wicket and if the batsman, running to the end to which it is thrown, fails to get his bat or his feet behind the "popping crease" (a straight line four feet from and parallel with the wicket) before the bails are knocked off, he is out ("run out") and the next man comes in. The batsmen run as many runs off one hit as they think safe. If the ball is hit to the boundary at the edge of the field, four runs are added to the score automatically—a home run in the Yankee Stadium.

A batsman may be out in several ways. He can be "bowled out," when the bowler so sends the ball as to dislodge one or both bails; "caught," when he hits the ball into the air and a fielder catches it (like the "fly" in baseball); "stumped," when in trying to play the ball he moves his feet and bat outside the "popping crease," misses the ball, and the stumper (the padded fielder behind the wicket corresponding to the "catcher" in baseball) dislodges a bail; "leg before wicket" (l. b. w.), when the ball after pitching in line between the wickets is prevented from hitting them by the batsman's padded legs. These are the chief ways of being out in cricket. "Extras," runs not scored by the batsman, such as "no-balls," "byes," and "wides," add to the score.

The bowler has the fieldsmen where he thinks they will be most useful and each position has its name. Slow bowlers put spin or twist on the ball—also unflatteringly called putting "English" on—vary its flight and also bowl for catches. Fast bowling explains itself and has its characteristic tricks. Australia's objection to "bodyline" bowling (corresponds to the "bean ball' in baseball) last season set the whole Empire by the ears. In first-class matches each side has two innings, but in less important games a side only bats once. Any side has the option of declaring its innings closed and does so if it thinks the other team can not equal its score or if the closing time is so near as to make it wise to take a chance.

The county games, lasting three days, are the chief home matches and great is the honor of winning the championship, competed for by seventeen county teams. Despite the rise of the professionals, the amateur still flourishes.

During the domestic season of English cricket, the Gentlemen vs. Players Match, the mid-July "open" event between leading amateurs and professionals at Lord's, comes as the peak of the season. The amateur Gentlemen have always been rather a poor match for the professional Players save during the first fifteen years after W. R. Grace joined the Gentlemen's side. There are also second class county contests. The Test Matches transcend all others and are played between teams representing England and some overseas country, the most important being Australia. The victor in the England-Australia games wins the mythical "ashes," a term which originated in a mock epitaph on English cricket following the defeat by Australia in 1882. The epitaph, appearing the the *Sporting Times*, ended: "The body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia."

Like many other mysteries, cricket seems simple once it is understood. And once you understand it, you will have gained a real insight into the English character, and you will never again be puzzled by that notorious "English reserve."

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Under-Water Polo Comes Up

Four years ago, Princeton, Syracuse, and Dartmouth resigned from the Intercollegiate Swimming Association because they could not meet the rules of the I.S.A., which required member colleges to maintain a water-polo team in their swimming program. Later, Yale had difficulty in getting swimmers to risk sinus trouble and mastoiditis by taking up the gruelling "underwater" game—discretion was the better part of valor in that case. Yale and Columbia are now trying to solve the problem by taking up the international game—"water-soccer," as it is called over here—that is played in the Olympics.

The old American game of water-polo is played by two teams of six men each, the idea of the game being for a member of one team to swim with the ball far enough into the enemy's end of the pool to touch the ball to the goal-board. Members of a team defend their goal by the none too gentle method of wrestling an invading swimmer to the bottom of the pool and holding him there until he either lets the ball go or strangles trying to hold on to it. The international game as played under the Olympic rules is a far gentler sport—more like basketball above water than wrestling below the surface.

Panhandlers Go to Sea

Yachtsmen becalmed at sea may find shipmasters less amiable in the future if this newest racket grows.

The Norwegian steamer *Smaragd*, plying between Baltimore and Haiti in the banana trade, was four miles off Fortune Island in the Crooked Island Passage 130 miles north of Cuba when a small schooner was sighted. As George Rappleyea tells the story in the *Rudder*, two Negroes put out from the schooner in a small boat and rowed over to hail the *Smaragd*.

"Can you give us food and water?" asked the Negroes. "We're bound from Nassau to Haiti. We've been out three weeks and all our provisions have given out."

No skipper would refuse such a plea. Captain Elling J. Anderson, master of the *Smaragd*, signalled a stop to his engine room; water and ample provisions were sent over the side to the small boat bobbing below. The Negroes rowed back to their schooner and the *Smaragd* steamed off. Looking back through his binoculars a little later, Captain Anderson saw the Negroes put out again to stop a large American steamer that came abeam the schooner. The "touch" was repeated and the Negroes came off with another load of charity.

Two weeks later on the trip south, the *Smaragd* was again hailed by the seagoing panhandlers as she steamed past Fortune Island. Captain Anderson slowed to half speed and hailed them:

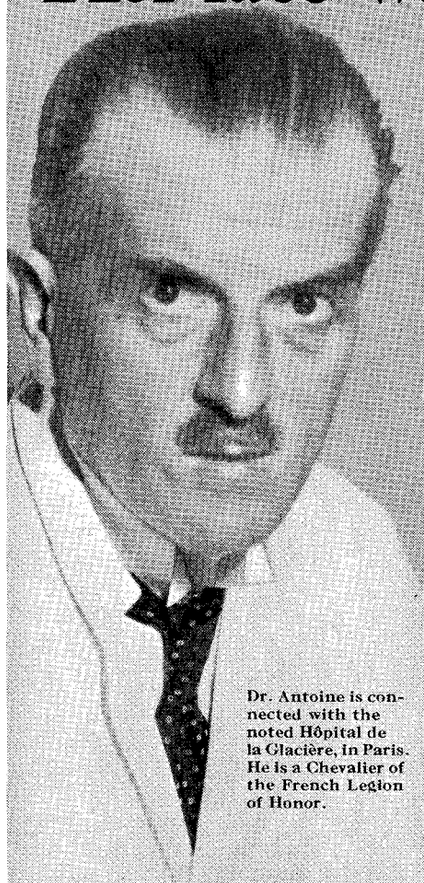
"Are you boys still out of provisions?"

"Yassuh, yassuh!" howled the Negroes as the *Smaragd* steamed right on by them.

Dryly remarked the mate of the *Smaragd*: "It would seem that the way to make a fortune on Fortune Island is to be a little crooked in Crooked Island Passage."

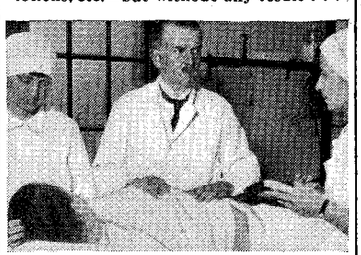
"Her face was covered with Pimples"

The noted Paris authority, DR. EDOUARD ANTOINE, *describes this case:—*

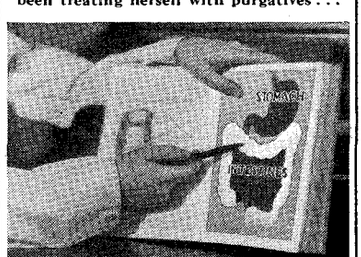


Dr. Antoine is connected with the noted Hôpital de la Glacière, in Paris. He is a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

"THE PATIENT—a young woman—had had pimples for years. Had tried ointments, lotions, etc.—but without any result . . .



"EXAMINATION SHOWED constipation was the cause of her bad skin. She had been treating herself with purgatives . . .



"I PRESCRIBED YEAST. It quickly brought the desired result." (Chart shows intestinal tract, where yeast works.)

SKIN ERUPTIONS . . . pimples, blackheads, boils. Nobody likes to see these signs of ill health!

As one of Europe's foremost physicians—Dr. Antoine, who numbers important royalty among his patients—says: "Skin troubles—like bad breath, loss of energy, etc.—are danger signals"—signs of *sluggish intestines*. "The most effective corrective," he adds, "is yeast."

If *your* skin is bad—or if you feel "run-down" in any way—*try* Fleischmann's Yeast . . . 3 cakes a day. A food, it has a truly amazing effect on the intestinal action:—

It "tones"—literally *strengthens* the intestines. It also softens the body's wastes. Then, as it restores regular, normal evacuations, you feel so much more energetic. Digestion improves. And there is such an improvement in your skin!

It clears. Freshens. Takes on color. Becomes smoother. Will any medicine—any cosmetic—do this?

You can get *Fleischmann's* Yeast (rich in vitamins B, G and D) at grocers, restaurants, soda fountains. Directions are on the label. Won't you start to eat it now?

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● **"MY SKIN WAS ALL BROKEN OUT," *writes* Miss Ruth Mack, *of Los Angeles*. "I thought my complexion was ruined. Someone told me to try Fleischmann's Yeast. It corrected my sluggishness, and in two months my skin was all right again."**

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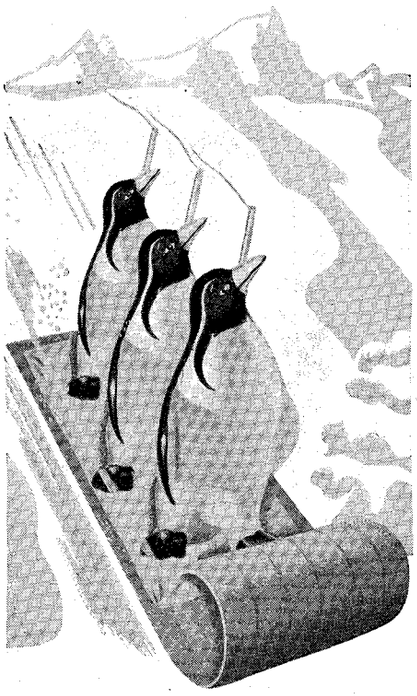

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Three good reasons KOOLS will become your favorite cigarette: They're mildly mentholated—your throat *stays* cool no matter how often you light up. They're cork-tipped; won't stick to lips. And each package carries a FREE coupon—85 bring a bridge set (2 decks) of initialed, gilt-edged Congress Quality U. S. Playing Cards....other premiums. (Offer good in U.S.A. only).

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville, Ky.

Power Boating Has Entered a New Era

The Annual National Show of Motor-Craft Accents Yachtsmen's Swing Away From Sail to Engine Propulsion

Hard on the heels of the Automobile Show comes the Motor Boat Show, presenting more sleek, shining surfaces and again the dull, dignified gleam of more powerful motors and more pretentious gadgets to the eyes of power boat enthusiasts. The Motor Boat Show is no violent "swing to the left"; it presents no radical, swirling stream-lines nor any revolutionary departure into the field of "aero-dynamics" as did the Automobile Show. But then one must remember that stream-lining is not news to power boats—Robert Fulton incorporated the principles of stream-lining in the first power boat at a time when the Conestoga wagons were still lumbering over the continent, stopping every breath of a land breeze that blew against their barge-like sides. Water-craft derived their lines from their companions, the fish, while land traffic still labored along, ignoring the fact that even the creeping mud turtle is stream-lined.

For obvious reasons, the Motor Boat Show, which closes this Saturday after a week's run in New York, does not yet rival the Automobile Show as an American institution. The significant comparison suggested by the popularity of the Motor Boat Show arises from the fact that there is no similar fashion pre-view for the sail craft. "Practical... Power"—there is the answer. It is not the American manner to wait for a wind when gasoline will get you where you are going far more quickly. The old, ever alive controversy of "Sail vs. Power" will not be settled by any such slim margin as the Motor Boat Show, but the fact remains that power boating has grown to take its place along with ready-made suits and baseball in mass production and mass-pleasure, while the sail is going over the hill with the horse as a luxury, a tradition, and a matter of sentiment.

Leisure lovers will always dot the horizon with the white splash of a sail against blue sky or gray—their deep enduring affection for the gentle lift of deck and the gleam of the bright work and canvas, will make sure of that. But the younger men and the inlanders and the grizzled oldtimers like Gar Wood who still thrill to the toe-curling roar of a motor and the rifle-cracks of the water slapping against the belly of a rocketing boat—those are the men and that is the lure that makes the power boat a part of to-morrow's America.

Very few laymen or very few inlanders could tell you the time that was clocked to win the *America's* Cup, that aristocratic "Old Mug" of yachting. The time is unimportant; the fact to remember is that America won, or more in keeping with sentiment and tradition, that Lipton lost again. But in power boating, in the Harmsworth, *time* is the all important factor. Wood breaks 120 miles per hour! That is speed on land at Indianapolis or Daytona Beach or in the air or anywhere. Or when the saucy little outboards skip from wave to wave, the mongrel's bark of their exhaust rattling over the water as they zoom along at a mile a minute, that too is speed.

The year 1934 for power boats will be dedicated in more than ever determined assaults on old speed records, assaults that begin next month with the international Miami-Palm Beach-New Smyrna regatta in Florida waters, and wind up with the Harmsworth at Detroit and the President's Cup at Washington, D. C., next September. In description of the Florida regatta, George H. Townsend, president of the American Power Boat Association, says: "The regatta, in which seven countries—England, France, Italy, Hungary, Spain, Canada and the United States—probably will compete, will afford the first international outboard team racing, inaugurate extensive international racing for boats of the Gold Cup type, and will be of championship caliber, as the same boats must race on three successive week-ends to determine the winners. This Florida regatta will be to the Harmsworth what the six-meter team racing is to the *America's* Cup in yachting. But the Harmsworth, like the *America's* Cup, is restricted to the very wealthy. This new regatta will enable the foreigners to come here without spending a quarter of a million dollars."

Power Boat Records

Unlimited Hydroplanes—Mile Trials

124.86 s. m. p. h., September 20, 1932—*Miss America X*, driven by Gar Wood at Algonac, Mich.

Inboard Hydroplanes—One-Mile Records

100.13 m. p. h. Single-Engine Hydroplanes, November 16, 1933—*Miss Britain III*, driven by Hubert Scott-Paine at Southampton.

84.130 m. p. h., International 12-Liter Class, August 15, 1933—*Asso*, driven by Guido Cattaneo at Venice, Italy.

62.690 m. p. h., American Gold Cup Class, December 20, 1931—*Californian*, driven by Richard Loynes at Long Beach, Cal.

American Outboard Hydroplanes—Best One-Mile Records

61.75 m. p. h., Class F Division II, October 9, 1933—Set by George Coleman Jr. at Cedar Lake, Ind.

Major 1933 Speedboat Events and Winners

British International (Harmsworth) Trophy—*Miss America X*, Gar Wood.

Gold Cup Championships—*El Lagarto*, George Reis.

President's Cup — *El Lagarto*, George Reis.

National Sweepstakes — *El Lagarto*, George Reis.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited Contributions to this Department can not be returned. Unpublished Poetry Unavailable

Fine descriptive effects and an ironic ending mark this picture of an old church, not to speak of its implications of the spiritual state of the countryside—In *The Virginia Quarterly Review* (University of Virginia):

THE MARK

By Robert P. Tristram Coffin

People do not go there any more,
The church is full of sermons of the dust.
The sharp wasps bore the silence with small holes,
But it soon heals around them unimpaired.
The spiders left the airless window panes
Years ago. The people who breathed there
Have no breathing in them now at all
But lie all earth again, except for bones,
Under the grass beyond the tumbling wall.
But there is not a shingle fallen down
From the roof. The blinds hang square and true,
No staple rusts, the Winter pulls no nail
But Spring will see it put back in its place.
The doorstep has not settled from the sill,
No woodchuck's burrow lets the weather in
Beneath the walls. The church is white as milk
Or daisies just sprung open on the hills,
The spire shines upon the sky like new.
The men would let their high barns cry for paint
Before they would begrudge the church its due,
They would no more allow the church's blinds
To sag or slam than they would let the weeds
Choke out the grass upon their family lots,
Or let their wives run out with other men.
They like to have a good mark when they plow
To run their furrows by. A church's spire
Is about the finest mark of all.

Like Browning, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch writes love poems of a septuagenarian:

THE VERDICT

By Arthur Quiller-Couch

[*Fabled in an antique mode.*]

Blonde Alice of the auburn hair
And gipsy Nan by noons embrown'd,
Happening on Cupid in a snare,
For pity freed him, and unwound
The bandages his eyes' had bound.
"But wait!" they warn'd: "Ere we unwind
The last, lay hand in ours and swear
Which of us twain, or brown or fair,
You choose the comelier to your mind?"
Released, the Boy survey'd the pair,
And answer'd: "Ladies more than kind,
With *this* the verdict you must share—
For on my honour I declare
Your surgery one-half unsound,
Since you a sightless Cupid found
And leave a Cupid colour-blind."
With that he vanished like a moth,
And in the act, to quit his oath,
Bequeathed an equal kiss on both.

A light fancy in *The London Mercury* of anthropomorphic significance:

PALE MOON

By Mark Tait

It cannot be that the pale moon
Has always been alone,
She must have had a lover once
In likeness of her own
Who in some dear, dim year ago
Walked nightly at her side,
Or why should she be pining so
Had not a lover died?
Or why should she be shining so
With all a loved-one's pride!

Are you one of those

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A short time ago we asked more than a thousand men and women some questions. A surprisingly large number showed by their answers that they think that the National Casket Company makes only high-priced caskets. Many said they "would choose a National Casket if it didn't cost too much."

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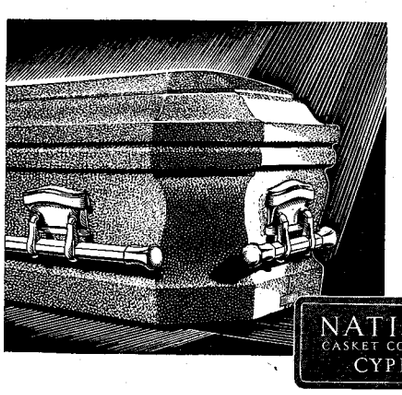
The planning of a funeral is something no one likes to think about, but it is a task that most of us have to face some day. Isn't it better to think about it now rather than to wait until bereavement has made such thinking difficult and painful?

We believe you will agree that it is, and for that reason we offer a booklet, "Funeral Facts," which gives the necessary information. Already half a million of these books have been distributed. We should like you to have one—or several if you wish. Ask your funeral director or write us: Dept. D-1, 60 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.



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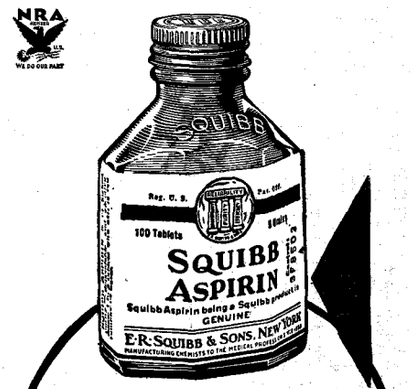

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NOTE: *Squibb's Aspirin disintegrates instantly after reaching the stomach. However, no aspirin becomes effective until it reaches the intestine. Squibb's Aspirin does* not *crumble in the box, or leave particles in the mouth. It can be relied upon to give very prompt relief.*

SQUIBB'S ASPIRIN

PURE DEPENDABLE SAFE

Housing for Families of Low Income

Federal and State Agencies Now Turning Their Attention to the Replacement of Obsolete Single-Family Houses

State housing boards, having concentrated their efforts during the past year to the development of low-income housing for city tenement dwellers, with the aid of the Federal Government, have given signs of turning their attention to the single-family house. This is good news to social welfare officials and architects who have argued that the largest numbers of low-income Americans live in obsolete single-family units and have been neglected in the clamor for slum clearance in the cities.

According to reports from the National Conference on Low-Cost Housing, there is a shortage of 367,000 homes per year in the low-income group. In 1932 only 70,000 homes were built to supply this need and the 1933 figure may be less than that. Two-thirds of the population, according to *The Architectural Record*, have incomes of $2,000 a year and less, making it virtually imperative that the cost of a house, including land, should be about $2,800, assuming that the familiar rule is followed of paying not more than 20 per cent. of the annual family income for rent or payment on the house.

There is no lack of housing facilities, the conference reports assert, but there is a distinct shortage "in houses that the public can afford." Vacancies are said to total now more than 1,000,000, while vacancies in Greater New York amount to 18.2 per cent. But the two-thirds of the population in the low-income bracket "is now housed largely in old dwellings and apartments or are inadequately sheltered." Federal aid, housing boards and others are beginning to tackle this problem.

New Building Methods

Certain obstacles, however, must be overcome. According to the conferences, present building methods must be changed. Labor, which constitutes 50 per cent. of the construction costs, must be reduced to a minimum, the owner performing much of the work himself. It has been suggested that land costs be reduced and financing and carrying charges be lowered. Present building regulations and codes may have to be made more flexible for they were formed years ago when houses were built to last for generations—to be handed down from father to son. The average person of to-day has changed his habits and no longer lives in his father's house; he wishes a change in form, color, appearance, and materials.

The low-cost house of the future is to be a better house. A. Lawrence Kocher, editor of *The Architectural Record*, explains that "it will be smaller in cubage but larger in usefulness. To reduce its cost it must essentially be more efficient in planning—planning that eliminates waste space. A single room must be used for two or more purposes. Dining and living space can be combined as one room. By means of folding partitions and couch beds the sleeping space can be transformed during the day into a sitting and living room." Ceilings can be reduced, individual heating units can replace central heating plants, and basements can be turned into play and work rooms.

Recent developments in construction methods are now available for the future home-owner. Now on the market are steel-wall sections with incorporated windows and doors, including insulation and wall surfacing, ready painted steel-wall sections for bathrooms and kitchens and manufactured frame and heating box units ready to install. Fireproof material is becoming more economical to purchase.

Frameless Construction

Canvas, as a substitute for clapboards and shingles, stretched over the roof, can be made airtight and waterproof when applied with asphalt and aluminum paint. Painted every three years, it will last forty years. More than one hundred different systems of steel framing have been developed which are fireproof, sanitary and rigid. Frameless construction, with walls self-supporting and load-bearing, and closets serving as supports and partitions, has been studied. Because of shorter working hours, the American worker has more leisure. Therefore it is assumed that he will be able to do some of the construction himself. Installation of plumbing and other fixtures is comparatively simple.

A decided innovation in American house design, according to the conference reports, is reinforced concrete floors. The combination pre-cast reinforced concrete joist with a pre-cast concrete slab on top can be manufactured in factories to the span length required. They are light in weight, fireproof, rigid and permanent. The joists are erected and framed as wood joists, and hard wood floor finish may be used.

Even the kitchen has been modernized to save space and effect economy. The experts report a design of a unit with stove and refrigerator covering the entire wall surface in back of them, interlocking vertically and horizontally, and being self-supporting. Robert L. Davison, director of housing of the John B. Pierce Foundation, reports that air conditioning may be installed in low-cost houses in the future after further improvements are made by engineers. For heating, great strides have been made in eliminating waste.

The much-discussed single housing units known as prefabricated houses, with all parts made in factories ready for installation, are still in the pioneering stage, the conference reported. At present these mass-production houses are not adaptable to economy under all conditions. Much research has been done, however, on these steel frame units. The walls and floors are supported by steel framing, suspended from a central, rigid duralumin tube, containing the heating, cooling, and lighting apparatus. It is under evolution, the experts say, rather than revolution in methods of construction, that will lead to the "ideal house."

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The President's Committee on Wild-Life Restoration

By Ray Benson

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, with the approval of President Roosevelt, has given Thomas H. Beck, of Wilton, Connecticut, magazine editor; Jay N. (Ding) Darling, of Des Moines, Iowa, cartoonist, and Prof. Aldo Leopold, of Madison, Wisconsin, the job of developing a coordinated Federal plan of nation-wide game restoration.

The plan will be applied particularly to some of the 50,000,000 acres of submarginal lands which a Federal corporation, composed of Messrs. Wallace, Ickes and Hopkins, will retire from unprofitable crop production.

Farm relief is the prime objective. Game restoration comes next in incidental order, with reforestation, erosion and flood control tied in as possible riders to the main idea at hand.

"The appointment of 'Ding,' Professor Leopold, and myself," said Mr. Beck at the committee office in the Administration Building, Department of Agriculture, "was wholly unexpected. Last October I presented to the President the outline of a plan which would provide for use of Federal lands in establishing game propagation areas where wild-life would increase naturally if given a chance. The need for this is pressing, especially for migratory waterfowl.

"For a decade or more our wild ducks have become fewer and fewer in numbers. Particularly so since 1930 in the case of some species. Drainage, agricultural development and drought in the great prairie nesting areas in the Northwest, as revealed by many investigations, have depleted the ducks in that section."

Not only does the establishment of game refuges on the sub-marginal areas come within the scope of the plan as submitted, but it also pointed out the advisability of coordinating wild-life administration on all Federally owned land.

"The Bureau of Biological Survey," Beck said, "has never received funds sufficient to properly take care of the wild-life refuges we already have."

What to do about the present ramifications of Federal wild-life administration is something that the President's Committee will include in its report. One of the suggestions is that an administrator, with two assistants in charge of migratory and upland game birds respectively, be appointed.

Meantime, the committee has been working on development of the plan. Federal, State and conservation organization officials have been requested to send the committee suggested projects. CCC and CWA workers can be employed to carry out major projects, thus creating employment.

Additions of nesting areas to the present system of Federal game-bird refuges would find favor with millions of outdoor lovers and will mean much more to America's wild-life. "We believe this opportunity the greatest in conservation history," said Mr. Beck. "If the President and Secretary of Agriculture approve our final plan there will be a New Deal for wild-life."

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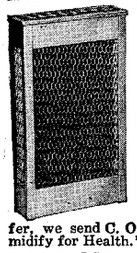

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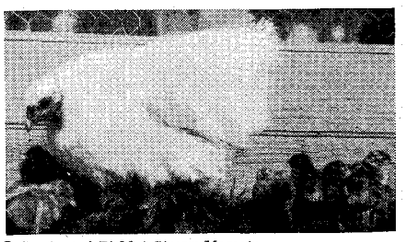
Game-Preserve Breeding and Shooting

(Continued from page 28)

erroneous, and to the thinking sportsman it is evident. A game-preserve merely means a restricted shooting territory, which is stocked and cared for by, and at the expense of, those who have established it. It takes nothing away from the public but rather adds to its sport.

The land itself is private in any case, either through ownership or lease, and the



© Courtesy of *Field & Stream* Magazine

Silkie hen and a brood of pheasants

rights of property ownership must be respected even in this free and easy age.

In most cases game is raised and turned out on these restricted areas, and much of this game is never accounted for by those responsible for it and who have paid for it. This game enriches the public domain at the preserve operator's expense. True there are exceptional cases where large tracts of land are controlled and shot over by a few individuals to the exclusion of others and nothing much added to it.

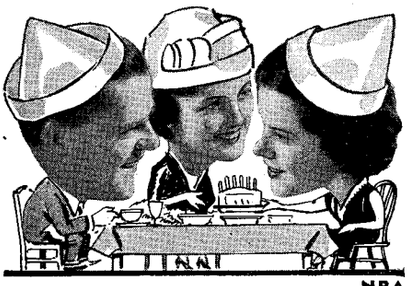
However, if properly supervised by the authorities there can be no just criticism, for after all a man has a right to what he pays for.

The matters of bag limits, shooting out of season, and not according to legal regulations, are of course to be criticized, but there is little doubt but that those who err in these respects belong to all classes of society, and those who kick the most, and pay the least, quite often are the most to blame. However all this may be, the fact remains that for many sportsmen, even in the near future, the solution of their shooting problems lies in restricted areas, stocked and controlled.

Whether this be a private preserve, a club of sportsmen, a group of farmers, a game-breeder's preserve or a State-owned shooting ground, the problems are much the same, and their success will depend upon intelligent operation, and strict attention to detail, and observance of the *laws and regulations* by which they are governed.

Poison in Mushrooms

One of the deadly substances found in certain types of poisonous mushrooms is hydrocyanic acid, most poisonous of all simple chemical compounds, it has been reported by M. Mirande, a French scientist. The poison was found in the gills of a small mushroom belonging to the genus *Marasmius*, and in a mushroom belonging to the genus *Clitocybe*.



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Federal Regulation of Security Exchanges

(Continued from page 7)

the Commerce Department committee have said that there is justification for the "initial issue pools," that is, those syndicates operated by the underwriters of a security during the period of the original distribution of the stock to purchasers. The primary object of such pools is to stabilize the market so that the prospective investor will not be frightened away by spreads in prices. One or two of the Senators have said that these pools create an artificial market and are misleading to the investors. They point to several instances where securities have dropped almost immediately after the underwriters' pool had ceased operating. The general opinion seems to support the Commerce Department committee.

The purely speculative pool for rises in stocks already distributed has few if any defenders on either committee. The Senate Committee has uncovered so much evidence of huge fortunes made in such pools that there is little likelihood that they will have any outright defenders on the floors of Congress. The difficulty is to find some means to curb them. The testimony before the Senate Committee has been that many of these pools were participated in by officers of the corporations affected and that the money to finance them was obtained from banks. This is one of the problems Congress may try to solve by amending the Securities Act and the banking laws. Operations of speculative pools have aroused the greatest ire in Congress, and if practicable means can be found to curb them, it is a safe wager that those means will be given full consideration.

Specialists, since the disclosures before the Senate Committee about the operations of the radio pool that made $5,000,000 in seven days for a small group of participants back in 1929, are extremely unpopular with Senators. The radio pool, according to evidence given the committee, was organized by M. J. Meehan & Company, which was also the specialist in the stock on the New York exchange. Evidence presented to the committee disclosed that Mrs. M. J. Meehan, wife of the head of the firm, made a profit of $291,710 on a $1,000,000 deposit. One of the recommendations already made to the committee to curb specialists is that such men should be clerks—agents for brokers—and not allowed to operate for their own accounts, for relatives or for dummies. The New York exchange has already taken steps to regulate these men who keep the books on buying and selling orders of particular securities but some Senators are not satisfied.

Just what means should be used to regulate the security exchanges is a problem that is perplexing both committees. The famous Pujo "Money Trust" Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives in 1914 recommended Federal incorporation of exchanges. This does not find much favor with either committee, principally because mere incorporation would not be the complete answer. Licensing is the more favored method at present, with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Chicago Board of Trade case as the precedent. In upholding the Grain Futures Act of 1923, which was attacked in this case, former Chief Justice Taft said:

"In this act we are considering, Congress has expressly declared that transactions and prices of grain in dealing in futures are susceptible to speculation, manipulation and control which are detrimental to the producer and consumer and persons handling grain in interstate commerce, and render regulation imperative for the protection of such commerce. It is clear from the citations in the statement of the case, of evidence before the committees of investigation as to manipulation of the futures market and their effect, that we should be unwarranted in rejecting the findings of Congress as unreasonable, and that in our inquiry as to the validity of the legislation such manipulation does work to the detriment of producers, consumers, shippers and legitimate dealers in interstate commerce in grain and that it is a real abuse. . . . For this reason Congress has the power to provide the appropriate means adopted in this act by which this abuse may be restrained."

Concluding, Mr. Taft said:

"The (Chicago) Board of Trade conducts a business which is affected with a public interest and is therefore subject to reasonable regulation in the public interest. . . . Congress may, therefore, reasonably limit the rules governing its conduct with a view to preventing abuses and securing freedom from undue discrimination in its operations."

To bring this up to date, it may be interesting to note Mr. Justice Brandeis's past expression regarding what is public interest. In his famous dissent in the Oklahoma ice case last year, the Justice said:

"The notion of a distinct category of business 'affected with a public interest,' 'employing property devoted to a public use,' rests upon historical error. . . . In my opinion the true opinion is that the State's power extends to every regulation of any business reasonably required and appropriate for the public protection."

Stock exchange spokesmen have denied that there is constitutional authority for Federal regulation of security exchanges. But the prevailing sentiment in Washington is for such regulation. President Roosevelt has recommended it; Chairman Fletcher of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee has predicted it. At present the only question is: Will Congress have the time to work out a method?

Neither the Senate committee nor the Dickinson committee has any hope of preventing all speculation or all skullduggery on the exchanges. As Chairman Fletcher recently observed: "No rules, regulations, laws, restrictions or whatnot can prevent a man from being a fool or a knave if he chooses to be a fool or a knave." The President and the two committees want to protect the honest investor. And unless the stock exchanges do this for themselves, either this Congress or another will try to do it for them.

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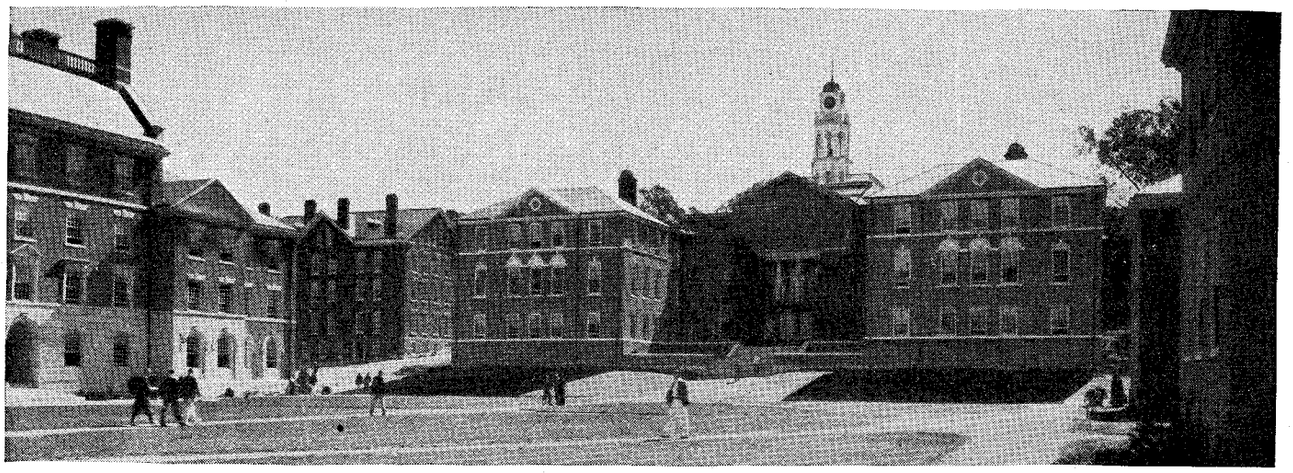
Exeter Abolishes the Old Classroom

The Round Table, With a Small Group of Students in Intimate Contact With the Teacher, Is a Striking Feature of the School's New Educational Plan

By Earl A. Barrett



THE NEW QUADRANGLE AT PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

Phillips Hall, Abbot Hall, the Main Academy Building, and the Thompson Science Building are shown

THREE years ago a New England preparatory school for boys, one of the oldest and best known in the country, announced certain fundamental changes in its system of teaching which attracted the attention of the American educational world. The school was Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, of almost equal age with the American Republic, having been founded by John Phillips in 1781. In the opinion of many educators Exeter's announcement seemed to strike at the heart of some of the most important problems of American college-preparatory education, and has since been referred to as the Exeter system. At Exeter it is called the Harkness Plan, in honor of Edward S. Harkness of New York, whose generosity made possible the putting into operation of the new scheme.

The Exeter system grew out of and is based upon the belief that no system of teaching is worth the name if it does not stimulate the interest and enlist the cooperation of the students to learn to the extent of their various abilities. In this there is nothing new. It is the aim of all teachers everywhere. At Exeter, as in other large American schools, this end and aim of education, namely, so to stimulate the interest of the student that he may develop to the utmost his individual powers, has been handicapped by the almost insuperable difficulty of large classes made up of students of all the varying degrees of ability.

It was determined to limit the number of students in any one class to ten or twelve. This meant tripling the number of classrooms and increasing the teaching staff by 50 per cent. The changes and additions both in classrooms and teachers have been accomplished over a three-year period. At present the average class is one of twelve pupils. The additional classroom space was obtained by the erection of a new building, Phillips Hall, and the enlarging and remodeling of the interior of the old main recitation building.

The second main feature of the system is the placing of students in recitation classes in which they are grouped according to their individual ability and previous attainment.

An equally important part of the Exeter system, and beyond doubt its most striking and individual feature, is the abolition of the old-time classroom with its rows of pupils' desks, faced by the teacher on a platform—the whole surrounded by blackboards. There is not now in the Academy such a classroom. There are, to be sure, classrooms, indeed three times as many as there were previously, but a very different type of room. The formality and unreality of the old rooms have given place to the informality of smaller, more intimate rooms with an oval or round table around which sit the teacher and the members of the class. These tables were especially designed at the Academy, and are equipped with slides for writing during examinations. The chairs are designed so as to make possible a correct yet comfortable posture. Architecturally the rooms have been made attractive by built-in bookcases, fireplaces and wood paneling, with pictures and other decorative features appropriate to the subject taught in each room. In the center of the large table are special books, magazines and other "realia" pertaining to the subject.

The effect upon the students of these major elements of the Exeter system has been apparent from their first application three years ago, and increasingly so, as the system has been progressively perfected. The contact between teacher and individual is constant, not occasional. The very nature of the schoolroom and of the seating arrangement has made the class a round-table discussion. In no class does the teacher have to standardize the pace to an imaginary "average," considerably below the ability of the ablest boys. Nor, on the other hand, do the pace and treatment leave floundering in probable failure those students of less ability.

Excellent Results

A comparison of the marks recorded at the first month in 1930 (the last year under the old system) with those of the corresponding month in 1933 (the third year of the new system) provides excellent tangible evidence of the effects of the new system upon pupils' grades. There is this year a shrinkage of almost 10 per cent. in the combined number of "failing" marks (E) and the lowest passing grade (D). Correspondingly there is the same percentage of increase in the number of marks indicating creditable work (C). The percentage of honor marks (A and B) remains practically the same in each year.

These gains, while not inconsiderable, are, however, in the opinion of the Academy teachers somewhat overshadowed by certain other more imponderable results. Chief among these latter are a great saving in time for those students of such superior ability that they may be called the "cream of the school," and the cultural enrichment of their education. As an example of the saving in time may be cited a group of twelve boys of superior ability in mathematics who accomplished algebra and plane geometry in two years instead of in three, studied trigonometry and solid geometry in their third instead of their fourth year, and for whom a new course has been provided in the senior year.

In all these cases it is apparent that for the able boy the Exeter system makes a much deeper excursion into the real fields of liberal education than was possible under the old system. It begins to approach the system of education of the English Public School or the French Lycée, where the student receives his liberal education, and proceeds to the University for studies in a specialized field. This bridging of the gap between the ordinary college-preparatory course and the University may prove to be for American education at large the most significant feature of the Exeter system.

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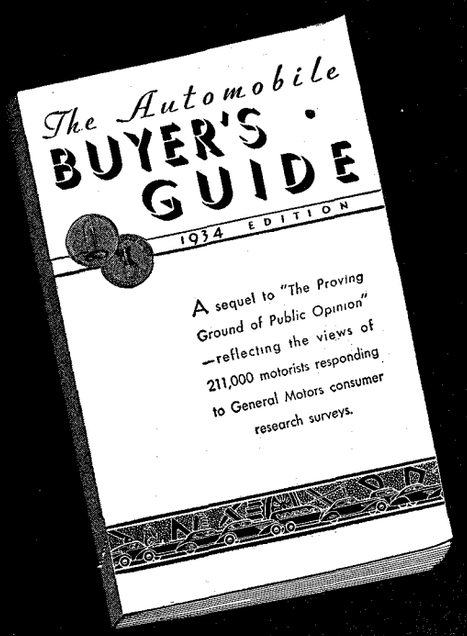
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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By HAROLD DE WOLF FULLER

Work of Art. By Sinclair Lewis. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50.

Mr. Lewis has bitten off another big chunk of American life and has chewed each morsel before swallowing it not less than the required thirty-two times. He has made a quite amazing study of the hotel business in all its labyrinthine detail—front office, back office, linen rooms, purchasing, accounting, plumbing, advertising, and all the rest. At least, no one not in the hotel business would dare say that his researches were not thorough. In this latest novel Mr. Lewis has no pet animosity to air, but the types which hotels accumulate, both employees and guests, furnish him with liberal opportunities for his special brand of stinging satire. These, however, never distract him from the trail of his central character, one who from boyhood has but one great ambition—to create and own a hotel which shall be a work of art.

Myron Weagle, aged fifteen, is the son of Tom and Edna Weagle, proprietors of the American House, pride of Black Thread Center, Connecticut. Tom spends most of his time helping himself to the bar. Mother Weagle is the cook and the suggester of Myron's multiple duties. Ora, Myron's brother, even now, at thirteen, has aspirations to be a poet and playwright and is contemptuous of manual labor. It is in this setting that Myron's ambition is formed; it is confirmed beyond recall by a conversation with that prince of drummers, J. Hector Warlock, "traveling representative of the Spurgis E. Pownall Hardware, Stove, and Kitchen Equipment Corporation," of Bridgeport. "To any American village in 1895, except for the half dozen old and wealthy families who were familiars of New York or Boston or Chicago or Europe, the traveling man was the one missionary from the Great World, and the young people listened to him with reverence. He was the Marquis back from Paris; he was Erasmus and Casanova; he was the Phoenician galley captain returned from Ostia; he was the radio and the Harvard graduate and the Book of Etiquette." J. Hector, with his gossip of cocktails at the Waldorf bar, of planked bluefish in Fulton Market, and of great ocean liners, and especially with his chatter about the innumerable varieties of specialist a successful hotel-keeper must be, opened the windows of heaven for Myron.

It was not, however, until he was assistant meat cook at the Eagle Hotel, not long after his graduation from high school, that he became a scientific student of this complicated business. When he opened "The Steward's Handbook and Dictionary" he felt "like some watcher of the skies when a new planet swims into his ken, like a scientist with his first microscope, a youthful capitalist with his first dollar." (Years later, during a trip to Europe for the purpose of studying hotels, when, as he subsequently remembers with chagrin, he forgot to visit any art galleries, we see him actually tasting the Animelli di Vitello alla Minuta con Tartufi which had tripped him up in the handbook.) So Myron determined to acquaint himself with the last word in all branches of the service.

The trail leads through several States and through many years, indeed up to 1933. Connecticut, New York, Missouri, Florida, Wisconsin, Kansas all contribute to his training and respond to his special talents. By 1926 Myron, then a power in the hotel world, was prepared to realize the dream of his life. And, with the financial assistance of friends, he did build his Ideal Inn, set against the hills and overlooking a lake in Connecticut. But the author delays the climax. On the first night, after a gala opening, there is a scandalous murder on the premises from which the inn never recovers. Other complications induce Myron shortly thereafter to pull up stakes again and to go West. In the end we find him with his wife and sixteen-year-old-son making over a little hostelry in Kansas.

As a novel, "Work of Art" is somewhat choked by hotel furnishings. True, Myron must learn the business down to the last item, but was it necessary to put the reader through the same course of sprouts? Such realism leaves little room for the larger realities. There are but few arresting scenes of any length and but few convincing characters. Myron is very real but most of the other personages are sketchy and melodramatic.

Worth Reading

Charles Dickens: His Life and Work. By Stephen Leacock (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $3). "The highest reach of the world's imaginative literature"—thus is Dickens's work appraised by this well-known Canadian author.

The Way Beyond. By Jeffery Farnol (Boston: Little, Brown; $2.50). Lovers of "The Broad Highway" have waited long for this brave sequel, in which are related the adventures of the son of Peter and Charmian.

Personality in Politics. By William Bennett Munro (New York: Macmillan; $1.60). First published in 1924, now revised and brought up to date; brilliant essays on the reformer, the boss, and the leader.

Family Ghosts. By Elliott O'Donnell (New York: Dutton; $3.50). An historical study of strange apparitions in several lands.

The Lake. By the late Dorothy Massingham in conjunction with Murray MacDonald (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $1.50). The drama in which Miss Katharine Hepburn is now playing to large audiences.

A Shadow Passes. By Eden Phillpotts (New York: Macmillan; $2). The third of a trilogy, this is an absorbing psychological novel; the setting is England's Dartmoor country.

Our Starving Libraries. By R. L. Duffus (Boston: Houghton Mifflin; $1.25). The effect of the depression as illustrated by conditions in public libraries of ten large cities.

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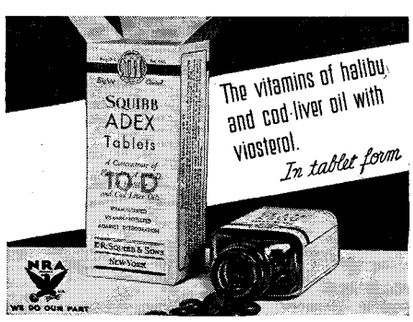

On the Screen

Recently a motion-picture called "Eskimo" was presented, and there were a few observers who found it not altogether satisfactory. Altho it was in great part photographed within the Arctic circle, its detractors declared that the attempt to popularize it by adding a minor melodramatic story destroyed much of its artistic integrity. The result was an amalgamation which never managed to seem a real merger. There was a splendid, well-photographed study of Arctic life and there was a neat little tale of romantic adventure, but somehow the two phases of one film never quite formed an integral work. Therefore, there was a good deal of rather captious criticism.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1., *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song.	Flying Down to Rio, Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, Lady Killer, Mirages de Paris, By Candlelight, I Was a Spy.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children.

Now, however, a sort of synthetic version of "Eskimo," called **Man of Two Worlds (AA)**, has arrived, and somehow it manages to make its more straightforward predecessor seem something of a masterpiece. In the new film it is obvious that the settings are those of the studio, rather than of Alaska; that the snow clad mountains are painted upon a backdrop and that the shivering natives are really hard-working Hollywood extras, who are feeling pretty warm in the heated, indoor set. Yet, altho the atmosphere of the photoplay is very definitely unreal and its story of a gallant native hunter, who finds himself out of place in effete London society, is rather too ardently given to quaintness, the performance of Francis Lederer in the leading rôle is entirely charming. Mr. Lederer, who was a hit on the New York stage last year in "Autumn Crocus," plays his slightly whimsical part so attractively that he registers a personal hit, even if his vehicle has its suggestion of the shoddy.

Fugitive Lovers—A transcontinental bus, headed from New York to Los Angeles, as the scene of some pretty incredible adventures—which would seem unreal even if affidavits could be produced showing that every event in the tale actually took place. There is a good performance by Robert Montgomery as an escaped convict. **(A.)**

I Was a Spy—A well produced English film, dramatizing the adventures of a Belgian girl secret agent during the War. Well acted by Madeleine Carroll, Herbert Marshall and, in particular, by Conrad Veidt. **(AAA.)**

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"Now we are on the third generation, so far as Nujol is concerned. My small Bunny and Tinker (Fred and Richard Saur) know very little of medicine, and they never know how often Nujol and orange or tomato juice go down together. Being a farm mother, miles from a doctor's aid, I have learned how essential regularity is in avoiding those ailments where a doctor is needed. We haven't the time, money, or desire to be sick.

"Our own isn't the only Nujol story in the family, either. We have a young cousin who works in an office, and who has no chance for exercise. Nujol has become a health habit with her. There is our grandmother, too, who in later life found to her surprise that constipation was not actually necessary, thanks to Nujol.

"So we are using it still, and this little firm of We Us and Company will continue to use Nujol so that our physical engines may run smoothly and efficiently."

Nothing we could say would add anything to Mrs. Saur's letter. Her story shows how Nujol keeps all the members of her family well—herself, her children, and her own parents. Three generations of health, thanks to Nujol!

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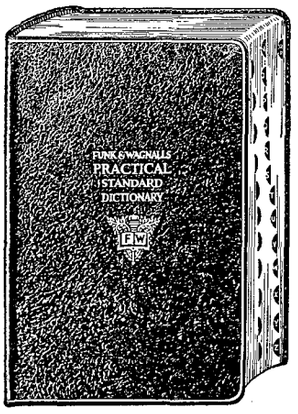

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Supports Tugwell Bill

Addressing representatives of E. R. Squibb & Sons, one of the largest medicinal manufacturing companies in the United States, at their recent annual dinner in New York, Mr. Theodore Weicker, executive vice-president, referring to the Copeland-Tugwell Food and Drugs Bill, declared that "we stand squarely behind the aims and purposes of this legislation."

"We know," Mr. Weicker added, "that in the draft as submitted by Dr. Tugwell, some provisions were ill-considered and must be changed before the bill is acceptable.

"We made concrete suggestions at the recent hearing on the bill at Washington, and have every hope that the provisions referred to will be changed so as to remove the apprehensions now felt.

"I remember well the time when, twenty-five years ago, the Pure Food and Drugs Act was formulated by the late Dr. Wiley; how viciously and loudly and widely he was attacked and was accused of the basest motives.

"I did then support such legislation by every means at my disposal, and I do so now—in the interest of honesty and safety in medicinal products."

Good Cheer in England

The brightest holiday tidings the British have heard in nineteen years were reflected December 23 last, in the following headlines from the London *Daily Telegraph:*

THE HAPPIEST CHRISTMAS
SINCE THE WAR
MORE AT WORK THAN FOR OVER
3½ YEARS PAST
SHOPKEEPERS' BEST SEASON
EVER KNOWN
BIG SPORT PROGRAMME : MILD
WEATHER IN PROSPECT

All Britain is looking forward to the happiest Christmas since the war.

600,000 more people are at work than a year ago, and the total of employed is the highest for over 3½ years;

Shopkeepers report the best selling season they have ever known;

The Post Office and the railways are carrying more traffic than they have ever done before.

"The Wolf of Wall Street"

His origin and even his real name unknown, penniless and in debt, David Lamar, "The Wolf of Wall Street," has died of heart failure in the Wellington Hotel, New York City. Once possessed of millions, prize race horses and a large estate, the depression took away from him the golden opportunities from which his shrewd, quick brain and secretive nature had made him wealthy and feared and detested by Morgan and Harriman. Already a legend, his burial was paid for by friends—no one ever knew his religious faith.

His life was an endless succession of court suits, but he served only two sentences.

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"The Doctor's advice stopped Evelyn's cough so quickly"

● "Evelyn's terrible cough hung on," writes Mrs. Gray. "I couldn't stop it. Finally we called the doctor. He said—Pertussin; and it certainly worked! *I've never seen a bad cough go away so soon!*"

MILLIONS OF GLANDS inside your throat and bronchial passages keep the tissues moist. When you "catch cold" these little glands clog up.

Thick mucus forms, laden with germs. Your throat feels dry—tickly. You begin that terrible coughing—but nothing is "raised."

Doctors know that to stop a cough you must get those little throat glands working again. *And Pertussin does that!*

A teaspoonful or two of Pertussin promptly *stimulates* the glands . . . starts them giving out their *natural moisture* freely. Your throat feels relieved—phlegm is loosened—almost at once. *Pertussin is helping Nature to cure your cough!*

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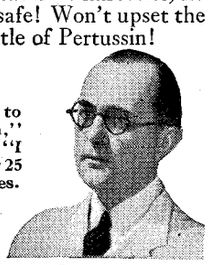
●

"I GIVE PERTUSSIN to my own children," writes one doctor. "I have prescribed it for 25 years," another writes. It's safe for babies! They like its taste!



PERTUSSIN

has been prescribed by doctors for 30 years . . . *It works safely!*

Topics in Brief

MONEY is a funny thing. You can't get a 60 cent dollar for 60 cents.—*Toledo Blade.*

OUR G. O. P. friends ought to recall that the New Deal followed a complete shuffle.—*Dallas News.*

NOW what we need is a deposit insurance law that will insure our having a bank deposit.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE optimist is now counting the days to spring and the pessimist is counting the days to income tax times.—*Albany News.*

BRITAIN takes more of our pork and in return we take more of her Scotch whisky. Sort of a trade of pig for swig.—*Wichita Eagle.*

WE wish the Administration would arrange to have the decimal point in our beer and bank account moved one space to the right.—*Mobile Register.*

SIX out of every ten persons have one leg shorter than the other, say scientists. They should let the politicians pull the other leg, for a change.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

AMERICAN health was better last year than ever in history, but we dare say the people will never be satisfied until they have enough money to go back to doctoring.—*Portland Oregonian.*

A CONTEMPORARY prophesies that the present interest in the Tudor period will have a startling effect on fashions. So far, however, the man in the street remains unruffled.—*Punch (London).*

THE $24,000 paid by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach for the original manuscript constitutes another "high" in the "Star-Spangled Banner" beyond the reach of the average citizen.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

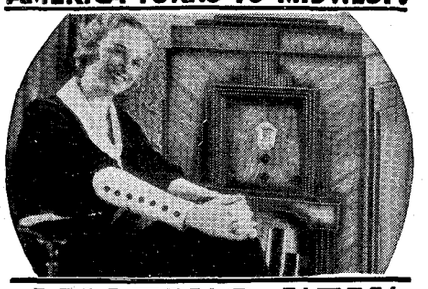
IT might be indulgently assumed that Asiatic exporters who put NRA on their wares merely felt a courteous wish to comply with one of the quaint and extraordinary customs of this country.—*Washington Star.*

IT is generally accepted in Washington that the populace did not rally to Al Smith's attack on the New Deal. You can't make the dollar unpopular with the hungry masses by calling it boloney.—*The New Yorker.*

THE depression, statisticians report, has resulted in fewer marriages—it is harder than ever for the ordinary young man starting out in life to support the Government and a wife on one income.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IN this age of slogans George Young of Glencoe submits this: "Formerly our coin slogan was—'In God We Trust.' Hereafter, with the new dollar it may be—'I Hope That My Redeemer Liveth.'"—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

AMERICA TURNS TO MIDWEST!



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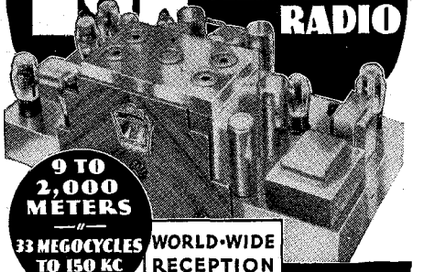

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The Week in Business Summarized

Upward Trend Continues as President's Latest Monetary Proposals Meet General Approval, and Fear of International Battle Over Currencies Is Discounted

By Endicott G. Rich

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S latest monetary proposals have, in general, the approval of business. This does not mean acceptance of all the provisions of the Administration's program; some critics would tie the dollar more closely to gold than the President's sliding scale ties it.

Two points of view claim attention. One considers the effect of the President's newly announced policies upon the condition of business; whether or not the new program is calculated to promote increased activity. The other concerns itself with what evidence may be deduced as to the Government's attitude toward business in the future.

Approval, consequently, may be said to rest upon no appraisal of the details of the monetary program but rather upon the belief that Mr. Roosevelt's measures confirm the conclusion drawn from his budget message; that the Administration is deliberately aiming at a time when Government initiative shall be succeeded by private enterprise and there shall be a restoration of the old-time American economy of competitive striving for profits.

This approval is practically unanimous among experts in the economic and financial fields. Opinions differ, however, as to the effect of the new program upon the actual course of business.

Curve Continues Upward

It is too soon to turn to statistics for guidance between conflicting ideas. These will not be available for some days yet. There is encouragement, however, in the fact that The Literary Digest's curve of the Course of Business is continuing its upward trend, the latest figure scoring a slight rise from 65.53 per cent. of normal to 65.86 per cent., as well as in the fact that current statistics continue to show a healthy trend.

Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company, and one of the country's best known commentators on the business situation, does not dispute an immediate gain for business as a result of the President's policy but he questions later results. "It threatens increased unsettlement of confidence in the future," said Mr. Ayres, "because it involves the danger of international conflicts in money policy. Projects for monetary devaluation are among the most difficult enterprises of fiscal policy. As yet we have no record of a people or its historians being proud of the result."

There is less difficulty of agreement regarding the Government's ultimate attitude toward business for Mr. Roosevelt's plans are considered merely to strengthen a deduction already drawn from his public statements. Believing that Mr. Roosevelt could not taper down his expenditures for public works and other relief by July, 1935, unless, by that time, he had been able to revive the private capital market, a consummation believed incompatible with any decided leaning to the Left on the part of the Administration, business concluded that the President was indirectly serving notice that fears of a social revolution aiming at a reduction, if not the elimination of, the profit motive in business were groundless. That belief is strengthened to-day.

Now Up to Business

Gage P. Wright, editor of *The Business Economic Digest*, believes that the President's plan has put the question of progress squarely up to the business world.

"Business insisted that without stabilization of the dollar it could not enter upon forward looking commitments and private capital could not be expected to enter a market which left it in doubt as to the kind of dollars in which interest on its investment would be paid and in which its principal would be returned," said Mr. Wright. "The President has answered this demand. International considerations have compelled him to leave some room for manipulation but he has provided a dollar which should be sufficiently stabilized to meet any requirement of business."

Mark Sullivan, close observer of Administration policies in relation to business, sees a two-fold purpose in the President's monetary announcement.

"The obvious motive is to give certain signs and assurances to the public," said Mr. Sullivan. "To America, President Roosevelt's action says that the gold value of the dollar will be always somewhere between a high limit of sixty cents and the previously fixed low limit of fifty cents. This is stabilization within comparatively narrow limits. It is meant as assurance to business men that they can make long-term contracts without fear of the dollar they put out becoming materially changed in value when it comes back months or years later.

Creating Confidence

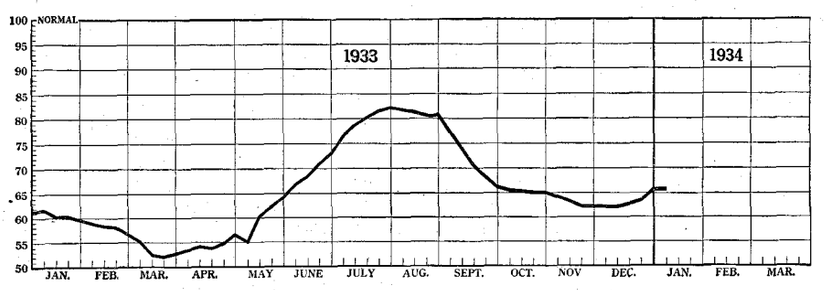
"This assurance should give confidence to business. That purpose was much in President Roosevelt's mind. He wishes strongly that business should increase in volume and activity.

"To Britain and other foreign countries, Mr. Roosevelt's unusual request (to fix an upper limit for the dollar) says, in effect: 'There is no use in your hoping or trying to see the dollar go above sixty cents in gold; you might as well agree to stabilize internationally on the fixed assumption that the dollar will always be between fifty and sixty cents in gold.' So far as international stabilization is thus brought nearer, this, too, is an assuring step toward normal trade."

Tho the fear has been expressed that our new monetary policy may lead to reprisals and what amounts to a battle of currencies, the consensus among economic and financial experts seems to hold this result as unlikely. So far expressions of opinion from leading financial writers in Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan have been calmly worded and, on the whole, have disclosed an understanding of the President's motives.

The point was made by several commentators, that such advantage in foreign trade as might come to use now through the greater purchasing power of the dollar within the United States than in international trade, would be eliminated when and if prices rose here as Mr. Roosevelt hopes to cause them to do.

Walter Lippmann added the further encouraging note that the foreign trade of Great Britain, the nation most able to take counter action against the dollar, conflicted with that of the United States to the extent of only about 25 per cent. of its total volume, a consideration scarcely likely to set the pound sterling upon an enterprise the outcome of which could not be clearly seen.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the first week in January, 1934

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Blocking Loopholes in the Income Tax Law

Legislative and Executive Branches of the Government Are at Work to Make Evasion More Difficult

By G. A. Donohue

In his address at the opening session of the 73rd Congress, the President of the United States denounced those who had evaded the spirit and purpose of our tax laws. In December a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee devoted most of its report upon the proposed new income-tax law to changes intended to block the loopholes said to exist in the present law. These recommendations were approved in large measure by Mr. Morgenthau on behalf of the Treasury Department. It may fairly be said, therefore, that it is the intention of both the legislative and executive branches of our National Government to render income tax evasion more difficult.

In the days before the Great Depression, taxpayers often found it expedient to sell securities in which they had a large profit, but were reluctant to pay over to the Government a substantial part of those profits in the form of income taxes. One of the most cherished devices at that time was the formation of foreign corporations for the purpose of evading the Federal tax. A corporation would be formed under the laws of Newfoundland, for example, and the taxpayer would assign his securities to the new corporation in exchange for its stock, without incurring any income-tax liability. An officer of the corporation would then take the securities to Montreal and sell them. The proceeds would be brought back and deposited in a United States bank. No liability for United States income tax would be incurred upon the sale, because the United States Government can tax the profits of foreign corporations only if the sales occurred in this country. This loophole was blocked, however, by the Revenue Act of 1932, which imposed a tax upon the transfer to a foreign corporation of stock or securities which had appreciated in value.

Since the general collapse in the value of securities which began in 1929, most taxpayers have been more concerned about obtaining full credit for losses than about avoiding tax on profits. In some cases they have endeavored to obtain the deduction of losses in the value of stocks held by them by making sales to their wives, to employees, or to corporations owned by them, and questions have arisen as to the *bona fides* of such transactions. It was largely because of subsequent repurchases from his wife at the same prices at which the original sales to her were made, that the United States Government accused Charles E. Mitchell of lack of good faith in the preparation of his income-tax returns. Altho the jury decided that Mr. Mitchell had acted in good faith, the wide-spread publicity given to this case was undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the present agitation for changes in the provisions of the law governing losses upon sales of securities.

The suggestion has been advanced by the Treasury Department that husband and wife should be required to file joint returns, automatically eliminating transactions between them, such as sales by the husband to the wife at a loss. But if the wife has independent means this might impose a serious hardship upon both, since the progressive surtax rates upon the combined income would result in a much higher average rate than in the case of two unmarried persons of similar means. On the other hand, a specific enactment that losses upon sales between husband and wife would no longer be allowed might well be sustained by the courts as necessary to the effective administration of the tax.

The provisions allowing the taking of losses as an offset against ordinary income are sometimes loosely spoken of as a loophole in the tax law. The British Government ignores both capital gains and capital losses in its income tax. The Revenue Act of 1932 has already placed a limitation upon losses upon securities held less than two years, allowing such losses only against profits upon the sale of securities held for a similar period. The proposal now advanced before the Ways and Means Committee, to allow losses upon securities held more than two years only to the extent of similar capital gains, probably represents the only further restriction which Congress will deem it equitable to impose.

The organization of privately-owned investment corporations by wealthy individuals has sometimes been made the means of tax avoidance. Albert H. Wiggin testified before a Congressional committee that on December 2, 1929, the Shermar Corporation, of which he owned the stock, was short approximately 42,500 shares of Chase National Bank stock. If the Shermar Corporation had bought the stock to cover this commitment in 1929, after the market collapse, it would have had a substantial tax to pay, estimated by Mr. Pecora at $440,000. But when the Murlyn Corporation, also owned by Mr. Wiggin, bought 42,500 shares of the stock on the market in 1929, it incurred no tax liability. The two corporations were merged and the sale covered in a later year when the profit could be offset by losses. No adequate means of blocking this loophole has as yet been suggested by spokesmen for Congress or the Treasury.

The Congressional subcommittee proposed to prohibit the filing of consolidated returns by corporations which are affiliated, upon the theory that such returns are made the means of offsetting the profits of one corporation by the losses of another. But if separate returns were required from corporations which were parts of the same economic unit, presumably the income of the different corporations would be adjusted to enable each corporation to earn a profit, and furthermore the taxable income of the unit could be artificially reduced by making intercompany sales of depreciated assets.

The subcommittee also proposed the repeal of the reorganization sections of the present law.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Crime and Lawyers

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I hope that you will see fit to publish this suggestion to reduce crime by making justice swift and sure in our courts and taking away the profits of lawyers who fatten and batten on crime.

1. Eliminate delays due to endless technicalities that protect the criminal to the injury of the public.

2. End the system of privately employed criminal lawyers, and require the court to appoint the legal counsel both for the prosecution and the defense. All criminal lawyers would be listed on dockets in the courts and they would be assigned to cases, not necessarily in rotation, but in relation to the qualifications of the lawyers for the particular cases to be tried. This would mean that a criminal lawyer would be assigned to the defense one time and to the prosecution another. It would put an end to criminal lawyers building up great reputations for freeing criminals who should be convicted. Also, it would mean that poor criminals would come into the court on the same basis as rich criminals.

3. Prohibit the private employment of expert witnesses and alienists and require the court, in the manner suggested for appointing lawyers, to appoint an equal number of expert witnesses or alienists of comparable ability both for the prosecution and the defense.

This method will be the fairest, quickest and surest way of securing justice for all classes of criminals. It would result in placing our criminal procedure on a scientific basis, and eliminate most of the causes that encourage crime because the present system favors rich criminals and criminals protected by rich crime syndicates.

Justice would be fully assured because the cases would be subject to appeal where necessary. There should be a distinct limitation to appeals which cause too much loss of time between the arrest, trial, conviction and punishment of criminals.

This plan would aid in breaking up crime syndicates by separating criminals from criminal lawyers in our courts. The partnership of criminals and their highly paid criminal lawyers has taken advantage of our too lax and loose court procedure, with the result that unless it is stopped, people will resort to the short-cut of lynching criminals who are now protected by a system that gives them the advantage of every technicality in their crimes against defenseless citizens. Swift and sure punishment has been amply demonstrated to be the most effective deterrent of crime. The plan herein proposed would be the greatest single factor in bringing this about.

JAMES W. BECKMAN.

Detroit, Mich.

The "Forgotten Man" Speaks

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The Confraternity of the Forgotten Man—8,000,000 strong, would like the floor for a moment.

We see billions of dollars expended by the Federal Government, but not a cent reaches us. Four million other men are given three-month jobs—we rejoice for them and for the "relief funds" thus relieved. But not a bit of such luck comes our way. We have never asked for public charity, because we prefer to depend upon our relatives, suffering silently the mutual inconvenience of crowded homes and board.

While we — teachers, nurses, clerks, skilled artizans—watch our little savings fast dwindling away, we ask "What is the NRA going to do to guarantee to us a respectable livelihood?" JAMES L. SMILEY.

Annapolis, Md.

Children and Literature

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am preparing a book on the subject of Children and Literature, in which I hope to include a section on American Children and Literature, and I should be deeply grateful if you would permit me the use of your valuable columns to ask any of your readers who possess interesting, curious or amusing literary efforts by children to be kind enough to give me the opportunity of reading and possibly using them.

Needless to say, I should return all mss. sent to me and refund cost of postage.

GEORGE GREER.

21 Little Russell St., London.

An Equal Chance for Immigrants

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It would seem that in advocating wage-earning possibilities for citizens only (your issue of January 6), Mr. Hughes of Richmond Hill, New York, is dealing rather carelessly and superficially with a problem which, somewhat complicated and of far-reaching consequences, should have provoked deeper thought.

Mr. Hughes can not possibly have been unaware of the fact that every immigrant, admitted to the United States, is submitted to a probationary period of at least five years before he is even eligible to citizenship. As long as we do admit immigrants to our country (and we still do, even if in smaller numbers than heretofore), we seem to owe them at least an equal chance with others to earn a bare livelihood as aliens in anticipation of the time when they may be accorded the privilege of American citizenship.

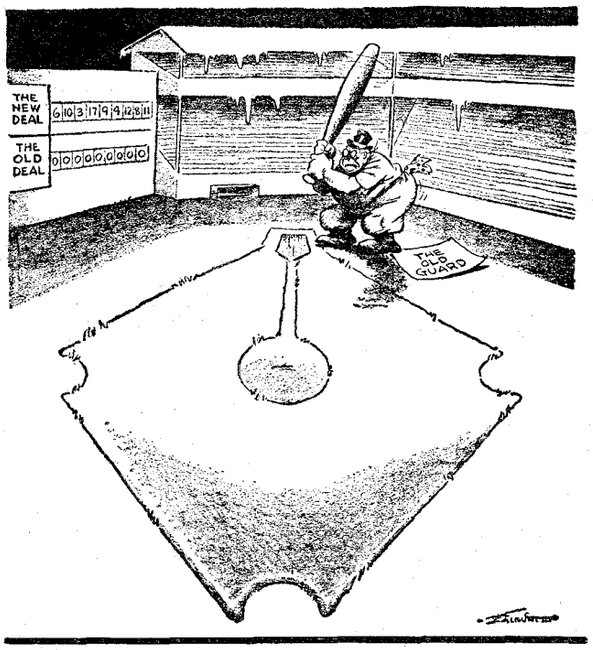
RUBEN HEIDENBLAD.

Newport, N. H.

Mr. Hills's Article

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—May I offer to you my most sincere congratulations for the public service which you have accomplished in publishing Laurence Hills's article "Jingoists Blunder, the World Wants Peace," which, I believe, will do an enormous amount of good here in our country, and will counteract a great deal of the "war" talk which careless people have bandied about.

Hartford, Conn. CHARLES P. JERVEY.



SOMEBODY TELL HIM THE GAME'S OVER!

—Talburt in the Washington *News*

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—May I point out to you and perhaps to your readers that only the wives of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and H. H. Kung are sisters and they are sisters of T. V. Soong and not as it was stated in your December 23 issue that "the wives of all the three leaders (meaning Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, H. H. Kung and T. V. Soong) being sisters."

W. N. QUONG.

Boston, Mass.

Film the Literary Masterpieces

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the recent article "Motion-Pictures Move Into the New Deal," by P. W. Wilson, it is conceded, under "Educational Possibilities," that "the wholesome use of the movie for education and juvenile recreation has yet to be developed."

The current successes of the filming of such literary masterpieces as "Alice in Wonderland" and "Little Women" point the way to such wholesome development. As a teacher of English, I believe we should have a great many more literary masterpieces filmed. Not only novels and the longer works of art, but also short poems, short stories, and other little literary gems should be in pictures. Here is a great field, filled with a bountiful harvest, yet untouched, and may we soon profit from it.

Color-production and projection, and sound synchronized with sight, and all the various elements in lighting, perspective, and sequence have been perfected to the highest degree of excellence. There is a perfect actor for every rôle. I believe the time has come when nearly all of the literary masterpieces, both of the past and present, should be filmed. Particular attention should be paid to short pieces.

Below are some short poems I should like to see filmed and put on the silver screen. "Out to Old Aunt Mary's," by James Whitcomb Riley; "The Chambered Nautilus," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Little Boy Blue," by Eugene Field; "The Snowstorm," by Ralph Waldo Emerson; "Abou-Ben-Adhem," by Leigh Hunt; "Thanatopsis," by William Cullen Bryant; "The Children's Hour," by Henry W. Longfellow; "Each in His Own Tongue," by W. H. Carruth; "The Raven," by Edgar Allan Poe; "The Barefoot Boy," by John G. Whittier; "Ode on a Grecian Urn," by John Keats; "Mending Wall," by Robert Frost; "Renascence," by Edna St. Vincent Millay; "L'Envoi," by Rudyard Kipling.

A. W. BRADEN.

Harrisonville, Mo.

"Labor and Capital Helpless"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I appreciate the protest of your correspondent Pinckney E. West against the age deadline in industry. He does not offer any logical relief. By implication he blames the industrialists.

If Mr. West and the thousands who think as he does will consider some of the basic factors that enter into the production and distribution of wealth he may change his indictment. There are just three factors that enter into the production and distribution of wealth, it matters not how complicated or simple the industry may be. These are land, labor and capital. So long as land is monopolized as it now is, both labor and capital are helpless. Free the land by taking its annual value for public purposes in lieu of all other taxes, and labor will be free to employ itself. Capital will have to petition for labor to use it. Then there will be no age limit in industry.

WM. A. BLOCK.

San Antonio, Texas.

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

inversion, obverse, reverse.—"E. M. C.," Detroit, Mich.—*Inversion* is a process, not an object or subject. It is such a turning as gives the opposite position or order. We *invert* the common or natural position of a thing by turning it upside down or upsetting it; hence that which is *inverted* is not, in most cases, in its right or normal condition. The term embraces the idea of wrong or disorderly position, arrangement, or sequence.

The obverse is that which is turned over against something else. The *obverse* side of a coin is that which meets the eye when the coin is held before it as distinguished from its reverse or other side. In a general sense, *the obverse* designates a necessary correlative truth. In such use the truth and its *obverse*, in their relation to each other, stand as positive and negative.

The reverse is the side opposite to that which is commonly visible. Morally it is a contrary representation or statement of opinion or fact, and designates that which is contrary in character, circumstances, or nature.

receipt, recipe.—"E. A. McL.," Milton, Mass.—Modern dictionaries all indicate that the preferred name for "a formula or list of ingredients of a mixture, giving the exact proportions together with proper directions for compounding," is *recipe*. But it can not be forgotten that the same definition, since the fifteenth century or longer, has also fitted the word *receipt*. In other words, either word may correctly be employed in this sense; but the present tendency is to restrict this meaning, either in medicine or cooking, to the word *recipe*.

theater; velours.—"R. F. O'R.," New York City.—*Theater* may be spelled either *theaters* or *theatres* in the plural, and either is correct. *Theaters* is the American form; *theatres* is the English form.

Velours is the correct form. It is French, adopted into English, and has been used from 1706. The form *velour* is Old French. From 1880 *velours* has been used for *velure*, but since 1587, *velure* has been used for velvet. See Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," act iii, sc. 2, l. 62, written in 1594.

yegg.—"A. M.," New York City.—The word *yegg*, used orginally by the Gipsies in their *Romani chiv*, was derived from Hindustani, in which language *yagh* designates "a plunderer, pillager, thief," and *yaghma*, "booty, plunder, spoil, etc." Its ultimate source is the Sanskrit *yagan*, "singly, or one by one," from *ya* (verb), "to move from place to place," and *ya* (noun), "one who moves or goes from place to place."

"He Won't Catch Cold Today!"

"THANK goodness I heard that famous physician on the radio! Every morning I follow his advice and put just a few Mistol Drops in Jimmie's nose before he goes to school. No cold germs shall have a chance to attack *my* boy! I use it before he goes to sleep at night, too—so he can breathe more easily."

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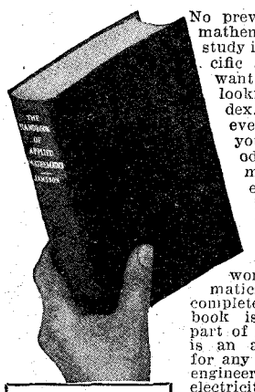

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The Spice of Life

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Straight From the Blarney Stone.—LADY MOTORIST—"But really it wasn't my fault. I put out my hand."

GALLANT IRISHMAN—"Sure, me darlin', 'tis your hand that's so small I didn't see it at all."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

At Peace With Creation.—

I love the sighing summer breeze,
I love to hear a rooster sneeze;
I love airedales and Persian cats;
'N' I don't mind some Democrats.

—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.*

Pass the Opera Glasses.—The Hon. Ned Wayburn, who selects the chorus ladies for "The Follies," says that you can tell a girl's age by the back of her hand. We're just the least bit ashamed to admit that, in all the times that we've been to "The Follies," it never occurred to us to look at the back of their hands.—*George W. Carlton in the Cleveland News.*

Dobbin Demoralized.—The old man dozed off in his rig, leaving the horse to take care of itself. He woke up suddenly to find himself in the ditch.

Crawling out of the buggy, he went up and grabbed the horse by the bridle. "Shay," he said, "you been 'sociating with them automobiles, ain't you?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Those Hungry Blues.—Antique clock, real old, to trade for chickens or turkey.

Beautiful assortment of beads, will trade for preserves or jelly.

Gorgeous handmade flowers, look real, peach blossoms, crabapple blossoms, jonquils and tulips, I'd like to swap for clothing, food or what have you?

Boudoir lamp, would like to swap for food.—*Dallas paper.*

Bean Him.—A teacher called for sentences using the word "beans."

"My father grows beans," said the bright boy of the class.

"My mother cooks beans," came from another pupil.

Then a third piped up:

"We are all human beans."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Pass the Paregoric.—He was one of those keen wireless enthusiasts who delight in showing their friends how many different foreign stations they can get.

"My boy," he said, "this is nothing to what we can expect in a few years' time. Broadcasting is only in its infancy."

"It must be," murmured his friend dryly, "judging by the howls I've just heard."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

Pick Your Own Motive.—"The Lone Wolfe," is a new paper being published in Wolfe County. This week's issue contains an advertisement giving numbered reasons for supporting W—— K——, candidate for Circuit Clerk:

1. He is honest.
2. He is a Christian man.
3. He is a very poor man.
4. He has only one eye.—*Lexington Leader.*

Get in on the Ground Floor. — The oddest thing we've read lately is that the discovery of the Standard Oil wells in Egypt resulted from a tip given in Exodus II:3. "And daubed it with slime and with pitch." One of the directors who read this passage figured that where there is pitch there must be oil. A number of oil wells are now on the ground near where Moses was born. It pays to read the Bible.—*Boston Transcript.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Blessed Lamb.—Wanted—To adopt baby girl, blonde with blue eyes, about 19 years old.—*Rawlins (Wyoming) paper.*

Bring 'Em Back Alive.—9461—Untamed Shark Skins: Party in Dayton, Ohio, wants to communicate with buyers.—*New Orleans business weekly.*

Serve With Cream.—Baked apples will not burst brush them with a thin coat of oil or screen paint to prevent them from rusting.—*Amenia (N. Y.) paper.*

Gals Will Be Gals.—

EARLY MORNING BLAZE
FANNED BY GALS BURNS
RACE-TRACK TAVERN

—*Bristol (Conn.) paper.*

Lively Linguist.—Young Lady—19 years, as beginner in respectable office, or otherwise; well educated; now in fourth year preparation for "Bachiller;" perfect English and Spanish.—*Havana paper.*

Modest Ambition.—Woman wants to do housework, also have a small child.—*Sparta (Wis.) paper.*

Tender Victuals. — We specialize in choice Baby Beef, Corn-fed Pork, Turkeys and Children.—*Aztec (N. M.) paper.*

Or Cures Cold Feet.—

NEW TYPE OF WINE
MAKES PLANE SAFER

—*Port Arthur paper.*

Don't All Speak at Once.—Nothing is reserved, every Clark hat is being offered at $300. This is your chance to take your pick at less than cost.—*Pittsfield (Mass.) paper.*

More Would Be Superfluous.—"Too bad, Howard, you have a great team," said Thornhill. They spoke to each other solemnly. What's this? A team streamed down Jones' face. Just one.—*Oakland (Cal.) paper.*

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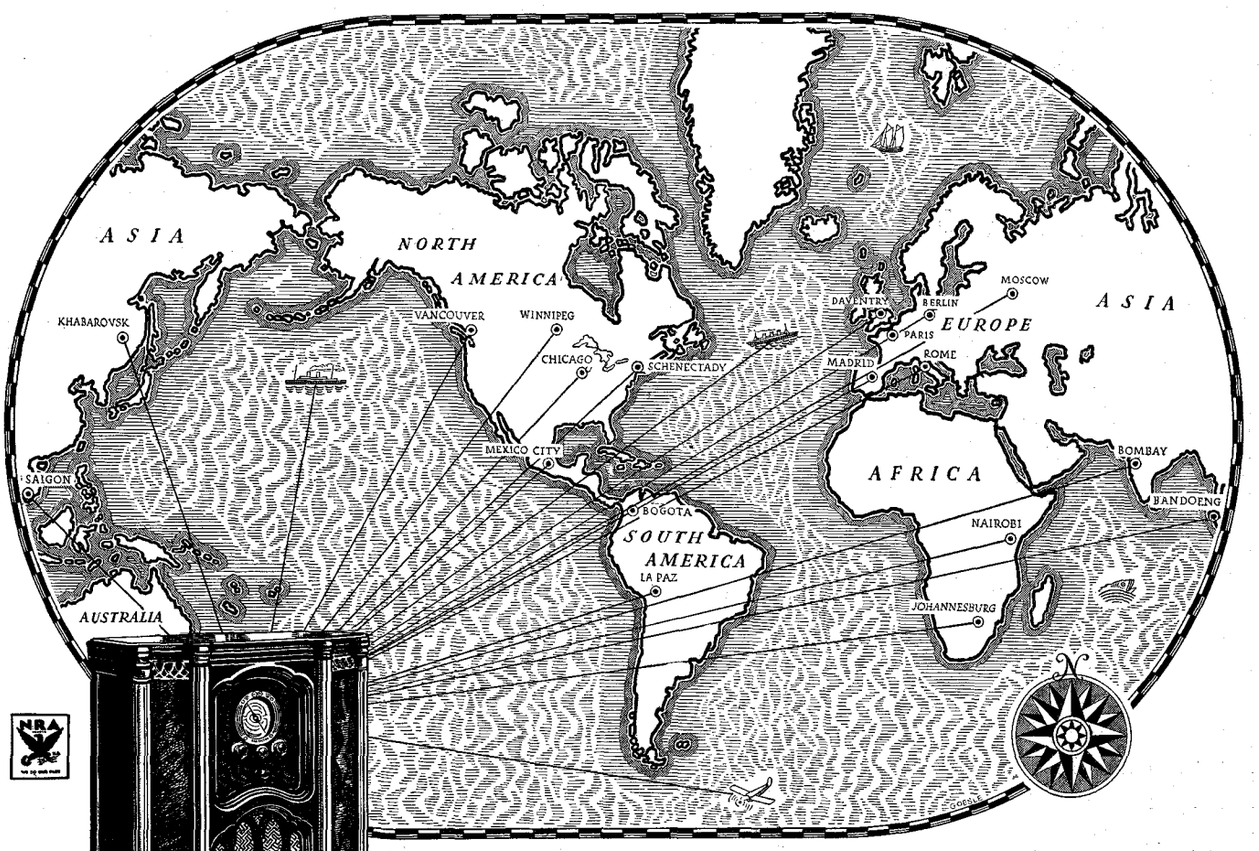

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